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Fruit

OUTLOOK & SITUATION

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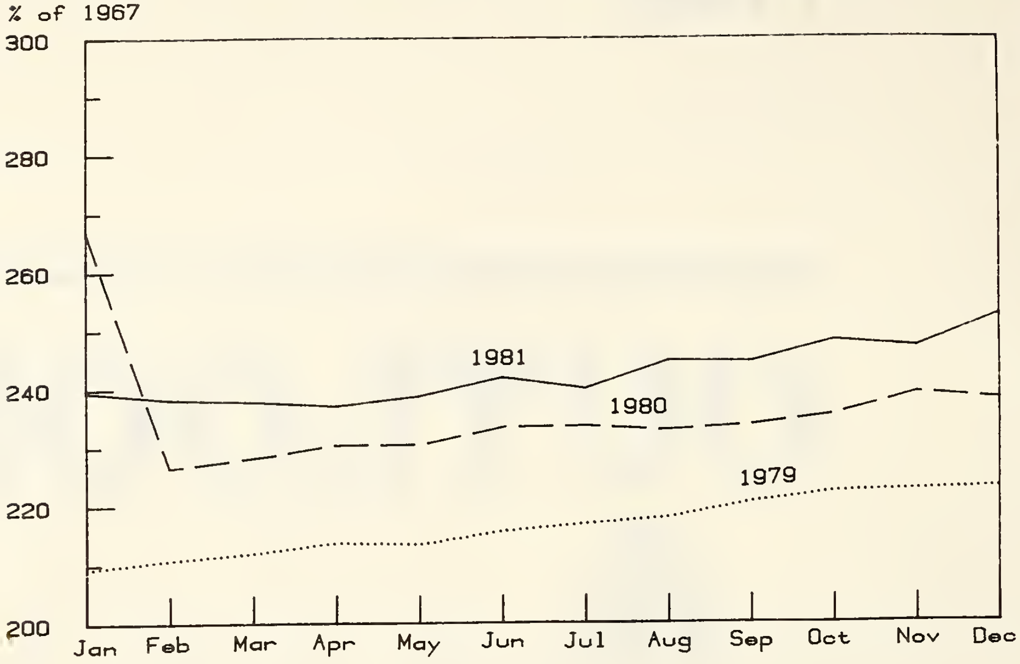
Canned Fruit: BLS Wholesale Price Index



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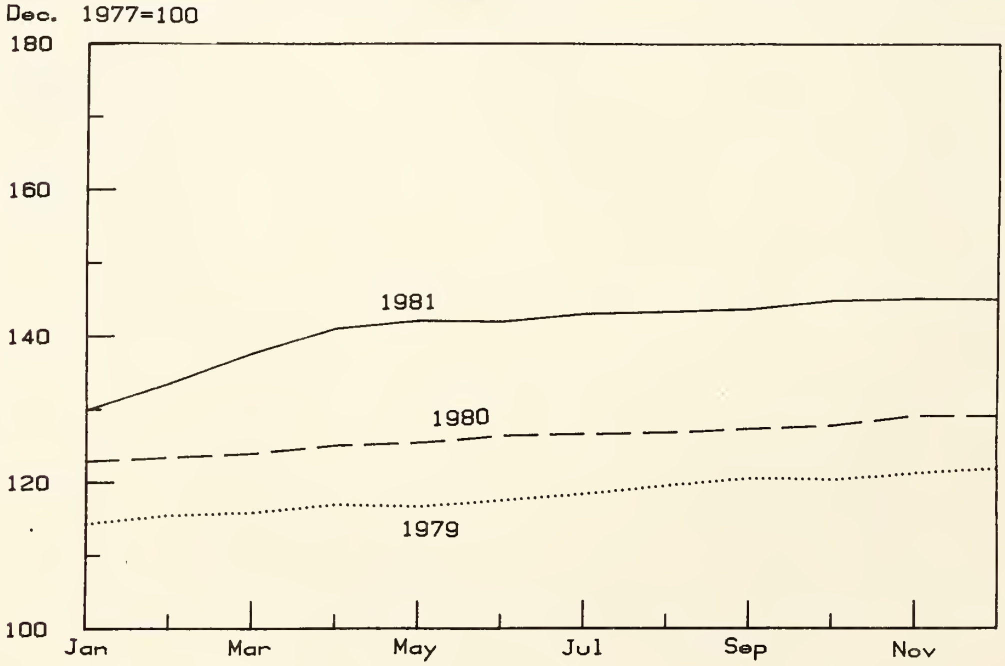
Processed Fruit: BLS Consumer Price Index



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In This Issue

	Page
General Price Outlook	5
Citrus	6
Oranges	6
Grapefruit	9
Lemons	11
Other Citrus	11
Fresh Noncitrus Fruit	12
Apples	12
Avocados	14
Bananas	15
Grapes	15
Pears	16
Processed Noncitrus	17
Berries	19
Strawberries	19
Tree Nuts	19
Almonds	19
Pecans	20
Walnuts	20
Other Tree Nuts	20
Geographical Distribution of Fruit and Nut Production and Value	21
List of Tables	50

Special Articles:

Costs and Benefits of Marketing Orders	51

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Summary

Higher Fruit Prices Expected

Fruit prices at all levels are expected to continue to advance this spring, reflecting reduced citrus after the Florida freeze and lower apple and processed fruit supplies. As of February 1, the citrus crop was forecast almost 16 percent below last year. Supplies of fresh noncitrus fruit in cold storage are also substantially below a year ago.

Although the index of grower prices for fresh and processing fruit had declined from 152 (1977=100) in November to 140 in January, it was still substantially higher than a year ago. However, the February index moved up to 149, 20 percent above a year ago. As supplies of fresh fruit decline seasonally, grower prices are expected to advance further this spring and to remain substantially above a year ago.

Reduced orange supplies resulting from the Florida freeze and a smaller California orange crop, combined with lower apple stocks, will keep retail prices for fresh fruit considerably higher this spring than last. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) January retail price index (CPI-U) for fresh fruit was 276.7 (1967=100), almost 13 percent above last year.

As of February 1, the U.S. orange crop was forecast at 194 million boxes, down 12 percent from the January estimate and 21 percent less than a year earlier. Florida's freeze-damaged crop is now estimated at 136 million boxes, a 16-percent reduction from the January 1 forecast and also 21 percent less than last season's total. If realized, this will be the smallest crop since the 1968/69 crop. California production, estimated at 49 million boxes, is 26 percent below last season's record, while output in Texas and Arizona is up 39 and 8 percent, respectively.

Immediately after the 10-day embargo on shipment of fresh citrus from Florida ended on January 27, f.o.b. prices for fresh oranges jumped to $6 a carton, up $1.10

from before the freeze. The freeze also strengthened prices in California and Texas. In addition, Florida citrus packers hiked f.o.b. prices of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) from $3.95 to $4.25 a dozen 6-ounce cans. Continuing to react to the freeze, f.o.b. prices rose again in late January to $4.45. However, prices have recently dipped to $4.25, almost the same as a year ago.

The freeze reduced the orange juice yield to 1.28 gallons a box at 42.0 degree brix equivalent from the January 1 forecast of 1.41 gallons. But, it is still above last season's 1.21 gallons at 43.4 degree brix equivalent. However, the reduced crop will still result in a sharply smaller pack of FCOJ. So, even with a sharply larger beginning stocks and continued-large imports from Brazil in prospect, the net effect of the freeze will likely be a moderately smaller supply of FCOJ this season than last. However, the total supply will be adequate to meet market demand, suggesting firm prices. Alternatively, if the recession persists and imports remain brisk, f.o.b prices of FCOJ may ease more.

Reflecting Florida freeze damage, this season's grapefruit production (excluding the California crop outside the Desert Valley area) is projected at 66.3 million boxes—a 6-percent drop from the January forecast, but still 3 percent larger than last season. F.o.b. prices for both Florida and Texas grapefruit have averaged near last season's, even with a sharp increase after the embargo lifted. With moderately larger remaining supplies, grapefruit prices are not likely to greatly strengthen in the months ahead.

As of February 1, production of lemons in Arizona and California was forecast at 27.6 million boxes, 13 percent less than last season's record Even with a smaller crop, total movement of lemons through mid-February was only slightly below last season. F.o.b. prices for fresh lemons have steadily declined from early-season highs but have still averaged slightly more this season than last. In view of substantially smaller remaining supplies, prices will likely stay above last year's lows.

Storage stocks of fresh apples at the beginning of February amounted to 2.1 billion pounds, 19 percent less than a year ago. Average grower prices have been well above a year ago and were 41 percent higher in February. Likewise, retail prices have been above a year earlier and will advance seasonally until harvest begins in late summer.

The reduced 1981 crop of noncitrus fruit has resulted in smaller supplies of many processed fruit. Current stocks of many canned noncitrus products are below last year. Movement has been generally weak, and occasional promotional allowances were offered for several canned items. Wholesale prices of canned fruit have been moderately above a year earlier. On the other hand, because of generally good supplies, wholesale prices of dried fruits, such as raisins and prunes, have been only slightly above last year. Cold storage holdings of frozen fruits and berries, particularly tart cherries and strawberries, are considerably less than last year. In response to smaller stocks, wholesale prices have remained above a year earlier and should continue firm through spring.

Fruit Situation

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

Primarily reflecting sharply increased prices for apples, the average price received by growers for fresh and processing fruit since August 1981 has been considerably higher than a year ago. The February index of prices, at 148, was 6 percent above January and 20 percent above a year earlier. Price advances from January were recorded for all fruits except lemons, and the remaining smaller supplies of apples will further strengthen prices. With the reduced available supplies of Florida oranges for the fresh market and the smaller California crop, citrus prices are expected to remain firm. Overall, grower prices will rise moderately to substantially above a year ago this spring.

Because of the continuously rising costs of marketing and distribution, retail prices of fresh fruit have been above a year go. After the fourth consecutive monthly decline, the retail price index turned up in January. The BLS January retail price index (CPI-U) of fresh fruit, at 276.7, was almost 13 percent above a year earlier. Higher prices were recorded for all fruits except bananas. The reduced available supplies of fresh oranges and smaller stocks of apples in cold storage will continue to push up retail prices of fresh fruit in the months ahead.

With higher contract prices for most noncitrus fruit and continually rising costs of processing and marketing, wholesale prices for most processed noncitrus items have also climbed higher than a year earlier. The BLS January wholesale price index for canned fruit, at 253.7, was 6 percent above a year earlier. Movement of most canned fruit has been slack so far this season. The sluggish economy and higher prices could be the main contributors.

Prices received by Producers, Fruit and All Farm Products

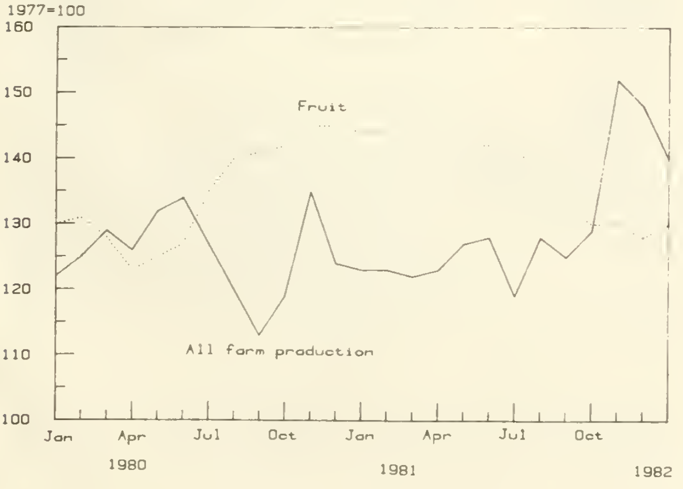

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Table 1—Index of annual and quarterly prices received by growers and fresh and processing fruit

Year	1977=100				
	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1978	137	116	135	160	139
1979	144	134	145	156	142
1980	126	125	131	120	126
1981	129	123	126	124	143
1982		[1]144			

[1] Two-month average (Jan.-Feb.).

Fresh Fruit: BLS Consumer Price Index

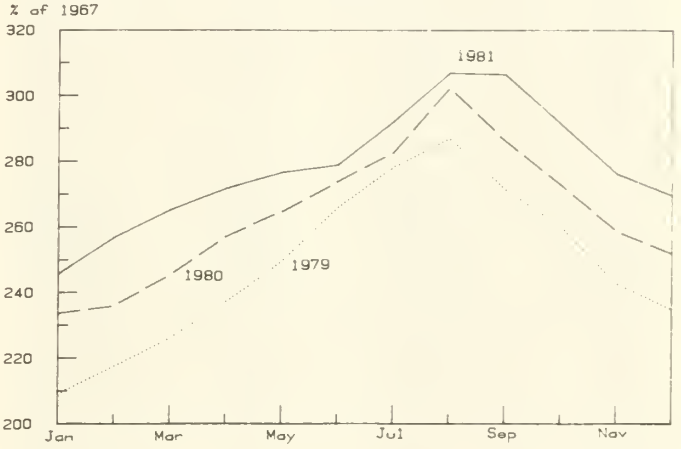

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Table 2—Annual and quarterly consumer price indexes for fresh fruit

1967=100 Year					
	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1978	221	194	222	247	221
1979	248	218	251	279	246
1980	264	238	265	290	261
1981	278	256	276	302	279
1982		[1]277			

[1] January's figure.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Because of slack movement, packers have offered promotional allowances for several canned items. With the sharply reduced stocks, frozen strawberry prices are expected to remain above last year. On the other hand, because of generally good supplies, wholesale prices of dried fruit, such as raisins and prunes, have been only slightly above last year's levels. However, since the Florida freeze in mid-January, citrus packers have raised f.o.b. prices of FCOJ twice to $4.45 a dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand). However, f.o.b. prices recently dipped to $4.25.

Reflecting increased wholesale prices and rising costs of marketing, retail prices of processed fruit have been substantially higher than a year ago. The January index for retail prices of processed fruit, at 146.4, was about 13 percent higher. The Florida freeze and reduced supplies of several processed items will likely keep retail prices firm. However, the sluggish economy may moderate price increases.

CITRUS

The U.S. citrus crop as of February 1 was forecast at 12.7 million tons for 1981/82, down 10 percent from the January 1 forecast and 16 percent less than 1980/81. The reduction from the January estimate was due to the mid-January Florida freeze.

A cold front moved into all Florida citrus producing areas on January 11 and brought severe subfreezing temperatures the morning of January 12 in most districts. A sample fruit-cutting survey taken during January 27-29 showed damage in 55 percent of the oranges and in 44 percent of the seedless grapefruit. For oranges, these rates were lower than during the freezes of 1977 and 1981, but they were higher for grapefruit. But, the rates for damage found in the center of the fruit were higher for both oranges and grapefruit than during the two previous freezes. Damage rates for the important Indian River grapefruit were higher than for those in other Florida districts. The survey also indicated greater leaf damage to orange and grapefruit trees than in 1977 or 1981. Tree loss from the cumulative effects of two consecutive freeze years is expected to be very significant.

Prices of fresh citrus rose sharply after the lift of the embargo on shipments of fresh citrus from Florida. The freeze has also strengthened prices of grapefruit and oranges in California and Texas. In view of smaller crops, prices of oranges and lemons are expected to remain high throughout the season. However, grapefruit prices are not likely to strengthen considerably in the months ahead because of larger remaining supplies.

Oranges

Sharply Smaller Crop

As of February 1, the 1981/82 U.S. orange crop was forecast at nearly 194 million boxes (7.55 million metric tons), down 12 percent from the January 1 forecast and 21 percent less than in 1980/81. Florida's freeze-damaged crop is now estimated at 136 million boxes, a 16-percent reduction from the January 1 estimate and 21 percent less than last season's total. If realized, this will be the smallest crop since 1968/69. Production prospects for early and midseason oranges in Florida are off 8 percent from last month, dropping to 82 million boxes—22 percent less than last season. About 25 million boxes had been harvested prior to January 12, and 54 million had been harvested by February 1. The January 26-28 special survey indicated that 65 percent of the fruit remaining for harvest had some freeze damage which will promote weight loss through fruit dehydration and loss from fruit droppage.

The Valencia crop in Florida is now forecast at 54 million boxes, down 26 percent from January and 19 percent less than 1980/81. The January 26-28 fruit damage survey shows that the percent of fruit with some degree of damage is about the same as in the freezes of 1977 and 1981, but individual fruits are showing somewhat more severe damage. Survey observations of damage to tree foliage indicate poorer tree conditions than during either of the two previous freezes, possibly a result of severe cold occurring in 2 consecutive years. The severity of fruit loss from dehydration and droppage will depend on the damage done to both fruit and trees. Continuing warmer-than-normal temperatures would contribute to these losses. The earliest harvest for the Valencia crop is normally scheduled for March.

California production, estimated at 49 million boxes, is unchanged from last month and is 26 percent below last season's record. Navel orange output is placed at 27 million boxes, 30 percent below last season's record harvest. California's Valencia orange crop, forecast at 22 million boxes, is 20 percent less than a year ago. As of February 1, 38 percent of California's navel crop that is expected to be utilized had been harvested.

Texas orange production is now forecast at 6 million boxes, down 3 percent from last month, but 39 percent above 1980/81. By February 1, 55 percent of Texas' crop had been harvested. The Arizona outturn is now expected to total 2.8 million boxes, up 4 percent from last month's estimate and 8 percent above last season's production. The Arizona harvest was 32 percent complete as of February 1.

Market Prospects and Prices

So far this season, the late season and smaller crop have pushed the use of Florida oranges for both fresh market and processing outlets sharply lower than last year. Consequently, the reduced supply of Florida oranges caused f.o.b. prices for early and midseason varieties to rise moderately to substantially above those a year ago. Immediately after the freeze, Florida imposed

All Oranges: U.S. Average Price Received by Growers

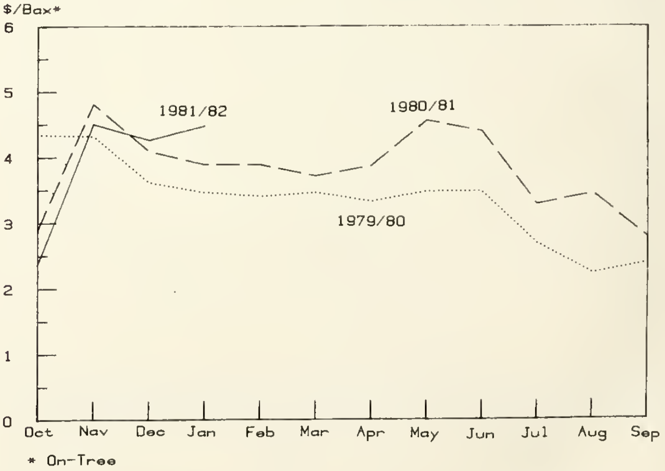

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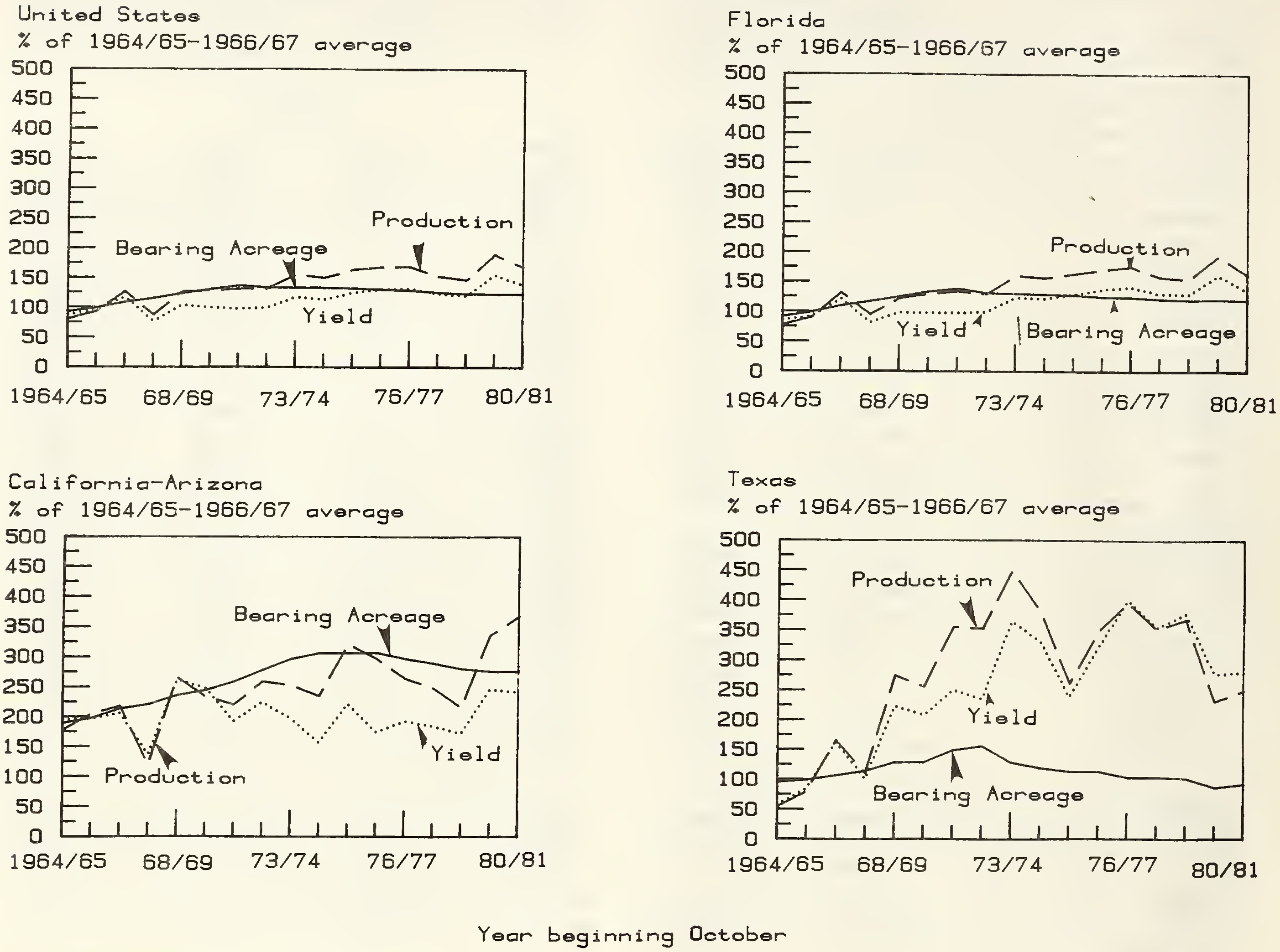
Table 3-Citrus fruit: Production, 1979/80, 1980/81, and indicated 1981/82[1]

Crop and State	Boxes			Ton equivalent		
	Utilized			Utilized		
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
	1,000 boxes[2]			*1,000 short tons*		
Oranges:						
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties[3]						
California	32,600	38,750	27,000	1,223	1,453	1,013
Florida	117,900	105,600	82,000	5,306	4,752	3,690
Texas	2,300	2,600	3,600	97	110	153
Arizona	850	900	900	32	34	34
Total	153,650	147,850	113,500	6,658	6,349	4,890
Valencias:						
California	26,800	27,500	22,000	1,005	1,031	825
Florida	88,800	66,800	54,000	3,996	3,006	2,430
Texas	1,730	1,730	2,400	74	74	102
Arizona	2,650	1,700	1,900	99	64	71
Total	119,980	97,730	80,300	5,174	4,175	3,428
All Oranges:						
California	59,400	66,250	49,000	2,228	2,484	1,838
Florida	206,700	172,400	136,000	9,302	7,758	6,120
Texas	4,030	4,330	6,000	171	184	255
Arizona	3,500	2,600	2,800	131	98	105
Total oranges	273,630	245,580	193,800	11,832	10,524	8,318
Grapefruit:						
Florida all	54,800	50,300	48,000	2,329	2,138	2,040
Seedless	46,900	43,000	41,000	1,993	1,828	1,742
Pink	15,800	14,600	13,000	671	621	552
White	31,100	28,400	28,000	1,322	1,207	1,190
Other	7,900	7,300	7,000	336	310	298
Texas	7,900	6,700	11,500	316	268	460
Arizona	3,000	2,800	2,800	96	90	90
California	7,500	8,060	—	245	263	—
Desert Valleys	4,200	4,260	4,000	134	136	128
Other areas [4]	3,300	3,800	—	111	127	—
Total grapefruit	73,200	67,860	—	2,986	2,759	—
Lemons:						
California	17,700	24,800	19,800	673	942	752
Arizona	3,050	7,000	7,800	116	266	296
Total lemons	20,750	31,800	27,600	789	1,208	1,048
Limes:						
Florida	1,100	1,200	1,300	44	48	52
Tangelos:						
Florida	6,400	4,900	5,000	288	221	225
Tangerines:						
Florida	3,900	3,000	2,500	185	143	119
Arizona	750	700	850	28	26	32
California	1,650	1,860	1,700	62	70	64
Total tangerines	6,300	5,560	5,050	275	239	215
Temples:						
Florida	6,000	3,600	3,000	270	162	135
Total[5]	387,380	360,500	302,050	16,484	15,161	12,711

[1] The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. [2] Net content of box varies. Approximated averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 90 lbs.; Texas 85 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67, lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs.; Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; and Temples 90 lbs. [3] Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of Tangerines in Texas. [4] The first forecast for California grapefruit other areas" will be as of April 1, 1982. [5] Excludes California grapefruit in other areas."

Sources: Crop Production, CRB, SRS and Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Oranges: Acreage, Yield, and Production



a 10-day embargo on shipments of fresh citrus from the State. That embargo ended on January 27, and most shippers announced new higher f.o.b. prices for fresh oranges right after that. F.o.b. prices jumped to $6 a carton, up $1.10 from the prefreeze level. However, the rate of increase was not as severe as after the 1981 freeze. Consequently, even with a sharply smaller crop, f.o.b. prices so far averaged only moderately higher than last year's level. With reduced available orange supplies for fresh market and sharply smaller California production, f.o.b. prices are expected to remain higher throughout the season.

In response to the smaller crop, Florida's delivered-in prices for early and midseason oranges for processing FCOJ were well above year-earlier levels. After the freeze, prices continued to advance to $6.76 a box as of February 20, compared with $4.61 a year earlier. The season-average price is expected to be sharply higher than last year.

Shipments of California-Arizona navel oranges took off to a fast start. Domestic shipments for fresh market have been particularly strong, up 20 percent from a year ago. Last year, a very large quantity of small-sized navel oranges that did not meet marketing standards slowed down domestic shipments for fresh use. The export market has also been strong—through February 18, up 18 percent from last season. In contrast, good fresh market demand has reduced the use of navel oranges for processing. The smaller crop has strengthened f.o.b. prices for fresh California-Arizona navel oranges. Following the Florida freeze, prices advanced and, by mid-February, the f.o.b. price was quoted at $6.76 a carton, compared with $5.42 last year. Prices will remain strong because of the smaller crop and the reduced available supply of Florida oranges for fresh market.

F.o.b. prices for Texas early and midseason oranges for fresh market were generally below a year ago early in the season. Prices have strengthened considerably after the Florida freeze. Nevertheless, the season-average price through mid-February was still slightly lower than last season. On the other hand, f.o.b. prices for Valencias have been good. In mid-February, prices were quoted at

$5.95 a carton, compared with $5.59 a year ago. This season's prices are expected to average substantially above last season's $5.27.

After the Florida freeze, average retail prices of navel oranges advanced to 40.2 cents a pound in January, up from 39 cents in December. This compares with 40 cents a year ago. In view of the reduced available supply from Florida and smaller crop in California, retail prices of fresh oranges are expected to remain above last year.

Sharply Smaller FCOJ Packs Expected

Although the February 1 juice yield, estimated at 1.28 gallons a box at 42.0 degree brix equivalent, is slightly above last season, the smaller crop will still result in a sharply reduced pack of FCOJ from last year. Thus, even with a sharply increased carryover and continued large imports from Brazil in prospect, the net effect of the freeze is likely to be a moderately smaller supply of FCOJ in this season than last. However, the total supply will likely be adequate to meet market demand.

Because of the late season, the pack of FCOJ got off to a slow start. To salvage the freeze-damaged fruit, Florida packers processed juice around the clock immediately, turning out as much as 17 million gallons a week. As of February 20, almost 82 million gallons had been packed. However, this is still 17 percent below a year ago. Total product movement has been relatively good, with brisk demand after the freeze. The brisk movement could be attributed to anticipated smaller supplies and higher prices. Through February 20, total movement was still moderately behind last year's pace.

Before the mid-January freeze, canners' list prices for unadvertised brands were $3.95 a dozen 6-ounce cans, f.o.b. Florida canneries. Immediately following the freeze, most major canners withdrew from the market. They reentered shortly thereafter with a price hike to $4.25. Continuing to react to the freeze and its potential effect on orange supplies and juice yield, f.o.b. prices were raised to the current $4.45. Prices dipped to $4.25 effective March 1. This compares with $4.25 to $4.45 a year ago. However, if the recession persists and imports remain high, f.o.b. prices may ease more.

Table 4—Florida oranges used for frozen contconcentrate

Crop year	Florida orange and Temple production	Used for frozen concentrates		Yield per box
	Million boxes	*Million boxes*[1]	*Percent*	*Gallons*
1976/77	190.6	148.7	78.0	1.07
1977/78	172.7	132.2	76.5	1.23
1978/79	168.7	130.2	77.2	1.34
1979/80	212.7	174.9	82.2	1.34
1980/81	176.0	144.3	82.0	[1]1.21
1981/82	139.0	n.a.	n.a.	[1]1.28

[1] Includes tangelos, Temples, tangerines, and K-early citrus. [2] The reported 42.0 degree level will become effective at the start of the new marketing year on December 1 1981 for all Florida FCOJ sold sold in the U.S. in retail and institutional size containers. The yield level previously reported has been for 43.4 and 45.0 degree brix equivalent. The conversion ratio from 43.4 degree to 42.0 degree is 1.03970 and the ratio from 45.0 degree to 43.4 degree is 1.0442029. n.a. = not available.

Source: Crop Production, CRB, SRS.

During the last quarter of 1981, retail prices for FCOJ, as reported by the BLS, declined to $1.41 a 16-ounce can in December, from $1.47 in October. This compares with $1.12 a year ago. Following the price hike at the wholesale level, retail prices advanced to $1.46 in January, 28 percent above last year.

Slack Movement of Chilled Orange Juice

The smaller orange crop has also reduced Florida's net pack of chilled orange juice to 77.6 million gallons (excluding single-strength reprocessed) through February 20, a decrease of 25 percent from a year earlier. The smaller pack resulted from the reduced use of both fresh fruit and frozen concentrates. In addition to a lower juice yield resulting from the freeze, the total pack of chilled orange juice for the season is expected to be less than in 1980/81. In response to higher prices, movement has been slack through mid-February, down 23 percent from a year earlier. However, a smaller carryin and decreased pack more than offset reduced movement, leaving the stocks-on-hand as of February 20 sharply below a year earlier.

Canned Orange Juice Pack Down

In continuation of the downward trend, Florida packers processed 6.2 million cases (24/2's) of canned orange juice through February 20, off 22 percent from the same period a year earlier. However, movement has been relatively good, even with moderately higher prices. Following the freeze, packers hiked f.o.b. prices twice from $8.50 to $9.75 a case (12/46 ounces). However, prices have been recently reduced to $9.00. This compares with $8.25 a year ago. Although the carryover at the beginning of the season was near last year's level, the reduced pack more than offset smaller movement, leaving the stocks-on-hand as of February 20 sharply below a year earlier. The smaller supplies may keep prices relatively stable.

Grapefruit

Slightly Larger Crop

Reflecting Florida freeze damage, the 1981/82 grapefruit crop (excluding the Calfiornia "Other Area" crop) was reduced by 6 percent from the January 1 forecast, to 66.3 million boxes, but is still 3 percent larger than last season. However, the increase in Texas partially offset decreased prospects in Florida. Florida growers now expect to harvest 48 million boxes, down 9 percent from last month and 5 percent below last season. Loss of grapefruit will result from greater droppage caused by freezing weather and, to a lesser extent, from weight loss in the processed portion of the crop. Internal damage has not been as severe in grapefruit as in other fruit, but stem adherence has weakened.

The Texas crop is now forecast at 11.5 million boxes, 5 percent higher than last month and 72 percent above last season's small crop. The forecast for California "Desert Valley" production continues at 4 million boxes, 6 percent below 1980/81. Arizona's crop forecast continues at 2.8 million boxes, the same as last season.

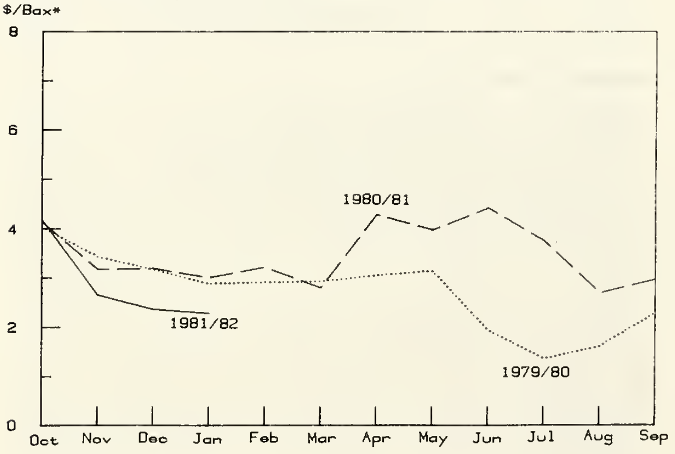
The grapefruit harvest was 35 percent complete on February 1, compared with 36 percent on the same date last year. Picking in Florida was 35 percent finished, compared with 42 percent on February 1 last season. Harvest is ahead in Texas, with 48 percent of the crop picked, compared with only 23 percent at this time last year. Harvest lagged in Arizona and California.

Market Outlook

The late season and the 10-day embargo on fresh citrus shipments have caused the movement of fresh Florida grapefruit into domestic market channels through mid-February well behind last season's pace. Likewise, deliveries to processing plants also lagged substantially. However, export markets have shown only a slight decrease over a year ago, reflecting mainly a moderate decline in shipments to Europe.

In response to weak demand and a larger crop, f.o.b. prices for both Florida and Texas grapefruit before the freeze averaged slightly to moderately below a year earlier. After the embargo was lifted, Florida grapefruit prices jumped, ranging from 40 to 98 cents a box more than before the freeze. Texas grapefruit prices also shot up immediately after the Florida freeze, rising by 74 cents a box. However, prices have receded in recent weeks. Consequently, the season's average price through mid-February was near last year's. With a sharply larger carryover, delivered-in prices for processing frozen concentrated grapefruit juice (FCGJ) in Florida have been well below last season, averaging $2.71 a box so far this season, compared with $3.96 a year earlier. Likewise, the delivered-in prices for Texas grapefruit for processing have averaged $50.66 a ton, down almost 32 percent from last season. With substantially larger remaining supplies, grapefruit prices are not likely to strengthen considerably in the months ahead.

All Grapefruit: U.S. Average Price Received by Growers



* On-Tree

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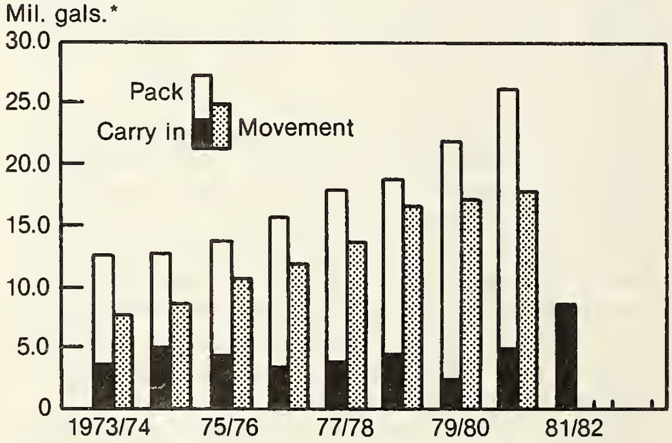
Table 5—Florida grapefruit used for frozen concentrate

Crop Year	Florida grapefruit	Used for frozen concentrate		Yield per box
	Million boxes	*Million boxes*	*Percent*	*Gallons*[1]
1976/77	51.5	13.0	25.2	.87
1977/78	51.4	14.0	27.2	.98
1978/79	50.0	13.3	26.6	1.07
1979/80	54.8	18.5	33.8	1.05
1980/81	50.3	19.5	38.8	1.07
1981/82[1]	48.0	n.a	n.a	1.10

[1] 40-degree brix. [2] Preliminary

Sources: Citrus Fruit Annual, CRB, SRS and Flordia Citrus Processors Association.

Florida Supply and Movement of Frozen Concentrate Grapefruit Juice



*40° BRIX. Pack Includes Imports. Year beginning December.

USDA Neg. ERS 220-82(2)

Sharply Smaller FCGJ

With the sharply larger carryover, Florida packers have considerably curtailed the FCGJ pack so far this season. Through February 20, almost 7.5 million gallons of FCGJ have been processed, off 10 percent from a year ago. Because of larger stocks, Florida packers offered a promotional allowance to reduce f.o.b. prices from $3.62 a dozen 6-ounce cans to $3.15 in early January. Immediately after the freeze, Florida packers cancelled the promotional allowance, raising the price back to $3.62. This compares with $3.78 a year ago. Through February 20, movement of FCGJ totaled 4.5 million gallons, up 31 percent from a year earlier. Consequently, the smaller pack and larger movement have made February 20 stocks moderately larger than a year ago. Prices may stabilize at current levels if movement remains good.

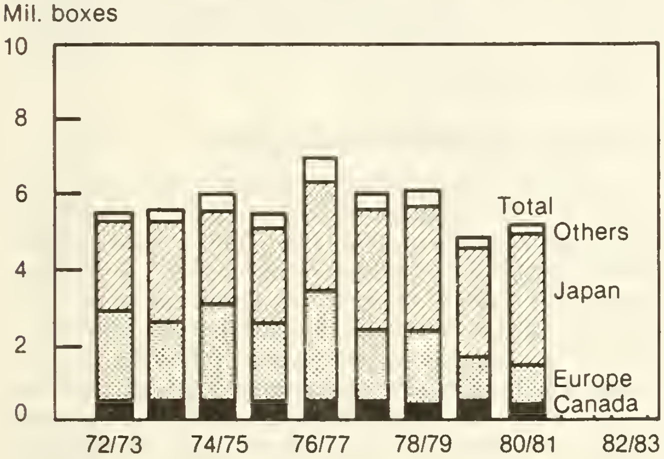
In contrast, Florida packers have processed 9.0 million cases (24/2's) of canned grapefruit juice through February 20, an increase of 11 percent from a year earlier. Because of the larger stocks and slow movement, Florida packers offered a promotional allowance to reduce the price by $1.08 a dozen 46-ounce cans to $6.42 starting January 4. After the freeze, f.o.b. prices returned to $7.50. Recently, prices were reduced to $6.40, compared with $8.50 a year ago. The sluggish economy combined with larger stocks may ease prices more.

The total pack of Florida chilled grapefruit juice (excluding single-strength reprocessed) through February 20, was well below last year's, reflecting the sharply reduced quantity of fruit for processing. Movement has been behind last season's pace, but the sharply smaller pack has pushed stocks as of February 20 considerably below last season.

Lemons

As of February 1, production of lemons in Arizona and California was expected to total 27.6 million boxes (951,000 metric tons), 13 percent less than last season's record. The California crop, at 19.8 million boxes, was 20 percent below the 1980/81 record. In Arizona, the forecast was 7.8 million boxes, 11 percent higher than last season. Harvest was about two-thirds complete in Arizona and one-third finished in California—slightly ahead of last season's pace in both States.

U.S. Exports of Fresh Lemons



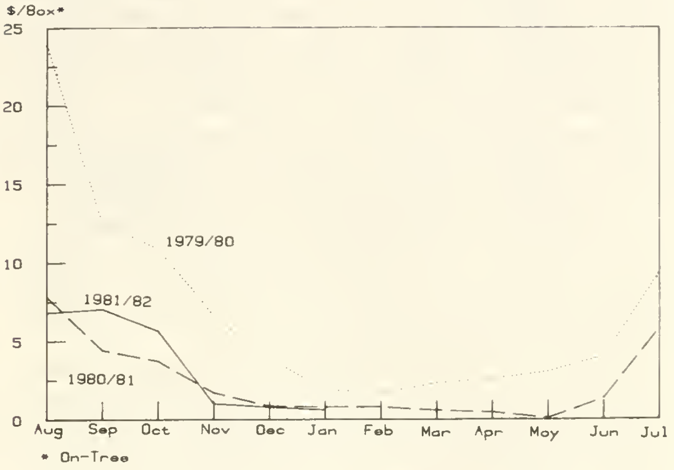
Season Beginning August 1

USDA Neg. ERS 158-82(2)

Even with a smaller crop, the total movement of lemons through mid-February was near a year earlier. Processing was near last year's level and accounted for 61 percent of total use. But, a decrease in exports almost counterbalanced an increase in domestic fresh use. The slack exports reflect primarily reduced shipments to Europe and Japan. Recently the Japanese Government announced the relaxation of plant quarantine restriction on imports of U.S. lemons. This change could enhance U.S. exports. Japan accounts for nearly two-thirds of U.S. oversea shipments of lemons.

F.o.b. prices for fresh lemons have steadily declined from early-season highs. By mid-February, f.o.b. prices for fresh lemons were quoted at $6.42 a carton, compared with $5.72 a year earlier. In view of sharply smaller remaining supplies, lemon prices are likely to remain above last year's lows.

All Lemons: U.S. Average Price Received by Growers



USDA Neg. ERS 2081-82 (2)

OTHER CITRUS

On February 1, the Florida tangelo crop was forecast at the previous month's 5 million boxes (204,000 metric tons), 2 percent above 1980/81. Harvesting was nearing completion at the time of the Florida freeze, with 97 percent of the crop utilized by February 1. The remaining fruit suffered from considerable icing, and the few undamaged groves will be quickly harvested for fresh use. After the embargo, f.o.b. prices jumped from $6.05 to $7.12 a carton. This compares with $6.15 a year earlier. The season-average price is likely to be moderately above last year.

U.S. tangerine production is forecast at 5.05 million boxes (195,000 metric tons). This is 6 percent less than last month's estimate and 9 percent less than in 1980/81. The freeze in Florida called a halt to harvesting. Currently, the Florida crop is estimated at 2.5 million boxes, down 17 percent from last season. California production will likely total 1.7 million boxes, a decrease of 9 percent from 1980/81, while Arizona output is placed at 850,000 boxes, up 21 percent.

F.o.b. prices for fresh tangerines were generally weak early in the season. Nevertheless, they have been sharply above a year ago since the beginning of 1982. However, the f.o.b. season-average price for Florida tangerines, at $7.25 a 4/5-bushel carton, was slightly below a year ago.

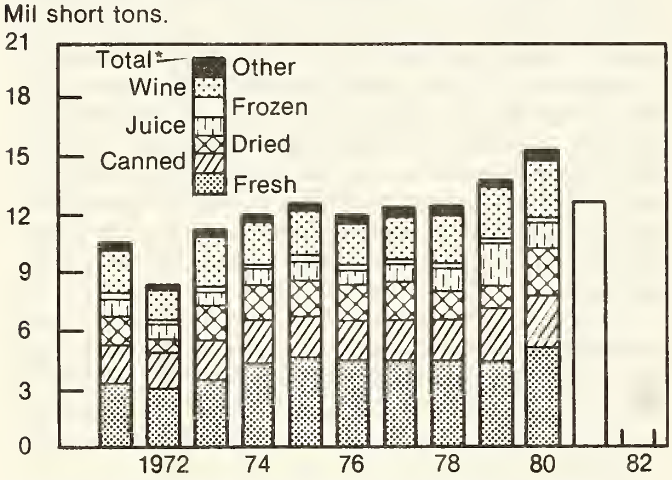
Florida temple production totaled 3 million boxes (122,000 metric tons) in 1981/82, 29 percent less than the January forecast and 17 percent less than the previous season. Again, the freeze caused much damage, and fresh supplies will be severely limited. The remainder will have to be quickly picked and processed, because the fruit's thin skin causes it to be extremely vulnerable to post-frost drying and internal damage. An estimated 1.26 million boxes had been utilized by February 1. F.o.b. prices shot up sharply after the embargo ended, bringing the season-average price up to $6.36 a 4/5 bushel carton through February 20, compared with $5.94 a year earlier.

FRESH NONCITRUS

Utilized production of the leading noncitrus fruit and berries (excluding avocados) totaled 13.1 million tons (11.9 million metric tons) in 1981, 14 percent less than a year earlier. The greatest tonnage decreases were shown in apples, grapes, and peaches. Most other fruit—such as apricots, cherries, prunes, and pears—also registered declines. California plums were the only major fruit with a significant increase. Small increases were also shown for bushberries, bananas, dates, kiwifruit, and papayas. Bearing acreage of noncitrus fruit during 1981 declined slightly over a year ago, reflecting the reduced acres for minor fruit. However, the total acreage for major deciduous fruit continued to increase.

The value of utilized production of leading noncitrus fruit, (excluding avocados, kiwifruit, and California prunes) at $3.5 billion, was down 1 percent from a year earlier, but 3 percent above 1979. Grapes, peaches, pears, and plums led the decreases in value, while apples, cherries, and pineapples displayed the largest increases. The overall decrease in value mainly resulted from smaller crops.

Noncitrus Fruits: Production and Utilization*



*Includes culls and cannery divisions for Calif. Clingstone peaches.

USDA Neg. ERS 218-82(2)

Apples

Substantially Smaller Crop

Reversing a 3-year consecutive record, U.S. commercial apple production fell to 7.65 billion pounds (3.47 million metric tons) in 1981, 13 percent below 1980. Of the total, 7.61 billion pounds were utilized, 14 percent less than last year. Reflecting the spring freeze damage from Pennsylvania northward along the eastern seaboard, there were 2.73 billion pounds utilized in the East, a decrease of 19 percent from last year's crop. Utilized production fell 21 percent in the Central States, to 1.13 billion pounds, primarily because of a sharply smaller crop from Michigan, the third ranking State in the Nation. The spring freeze also damaged the Michigan crop. The Western States utilized 3.76 billion pounds, 6 percent below 1980. Extremely hot temperatures in late summer caused a 10-percent smaller crop from Washington, the leading State.

Production declines were registered for all varieties except Gravenstein and Yellow Newton. The largest decline was recorded for R.I. Greening, off 35 percent from 1980. Red Delicious is still the leading variety. Despite a 14-percent decrease in production, this variety retained the number 1 spot, comprising 40 percent of the 1981 apple crop. Other leading varieties as a percent of production were Golden Delicious, 19 percent; McIntosh, 7 percent; Rome Beauty, 7 percent; Jonathan, 5 percent; and York Imperial, 4 percent.

Remaining Supplies Sharply Smaller

Reflecting a substantially smaller crop, stocks of apples in cold storage at the end of January totaled 2.1 billion pounds, 19 percent less than a year earlier. Almost four-fifths of these stocks were in controlled-atmosphere storage, substantially above last year's percentage. Stocks in regular storage fell considerably—down 37 percent from a year earlier, reflecting the continued growth of controlled-atmosphere storage. Smaller stocks were reported for all areas except the mountain regions, but stocks in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific regions contributed the most to the decrease. The stocks

Table 6—Fruits and planted nuts bearing acreage, United States.

Year	Citrus fruit[1]	Major deciduous fruits[2]	Minor fruits[3]	Tree nuts[4]	Total fruits and tree nuts
			1,000 acres		
1972	1,154.0	1,521.6	158.7	384.0	3,218.3
1973	1,174.5	1,527.9	158.8	398.6	3,259.8
1974	1,177.8	1,566.8	161.7	421.7	3,328.0
1975	1,181.3	1,604.1	159.4	441.9	3,386.7
1976	1,178.6	1,652.7	162.2	455.1	3,448.6
1977	1,159.3	1,686.9	167.6	482.9	3,496.7
1978	1,140.6	1,661.3	210.7	519.4	3,532.0
1979	1,136.0	1,648.4	218.3	538.5	3,541.2
1980	1,137.2	1,654.7	227.2	563.0	3,582.1
1981[5]	1,131.0	1,667.6	176.6	570.3	3,545.5

[1] Grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines, and Temples. Acreage is for the year of harvest. [2] Commercial apples, apricots, cherries, grapes, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes. [3] Avocados (except 1981), bananas, berries, dates, figs, kiwifruit (except 1971-79) nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. [4] Almonds, fiberts, Macadamia nuts, pistachios and walnuts. [5] Preliminary.

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, CRB, SRS.

Table 7.--Apple production by leading varieties and State, 1980 and 1981

Leading varieties	U.S. production		Percentage of U.S. total apple production		Leading producing States	State production as a percentage of U.S. production by variety	
	1980	1981	1980	1981		1980	1981
	Million pounds		Percent			Percent	
Delicious	3,503.2	3,024.7	40	40	Washington	57	58
Golden Delicious	1,494.8	1,434.0	17	19	Washington	53	53
McIntosh	792.7	567.6	9	7	New York	45	42
Rome Beauty	640.8	530.3	7	7	New York	18	18
Jonathan	437.1	368.5	5	5	Michigan	48	42
York Imperial	349.6	298.9	4	4	Pennsylvania	44	35
Other varieties	1,610.2	1,421.3	18	18			
U.S. total	8,828.4	7,645.3	100	100			

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, CRB, SRS.

Table 8.--Apples: Cold storage holdings at end of month

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Million pounds											
1979												
Regular	585	312	165	76	24	11	4	8	1,266	2,233	1,701	1,167
C.A.	1,477	1,223	884	601	327	157	35	4	569	1,626	1,675	1,623
Total	2,062	1,535	1,049	677	351	168	39	12	1,835	3,859	3,376	2,790
1980												
Regular	696	359	177	86	51	17	4	3	953	2,443	2,021	1,250
C.A.	1,512	1,238	869	565	271	123	16	1	597	1,924	1,999	1,994
Total	2,208	1,597	1,046	651	322	140	20	4	1,550	4,367	4,020	3,244
1981												
Regular	736	414	237	130	66	35	11	7	968	2,025	1,486	908
C.A.	1,899	1,622	1,246	864	487	152	73	10	457	1,847	1,846	1,768
Total	2,635	2,036	1,483	994	553	187	84	17	1,425	3,872	3,332	2,676
1982												
Regular	462											
C.A.	1,666											
Total	2,128											

1/ Less than 1 million lbs.

C.A. = Controlled atmosphere.

Source: Cold Storage, CRB, SRS.

in these two regions account for almost 80 percent of total cold storage holdings.

Market Outlook

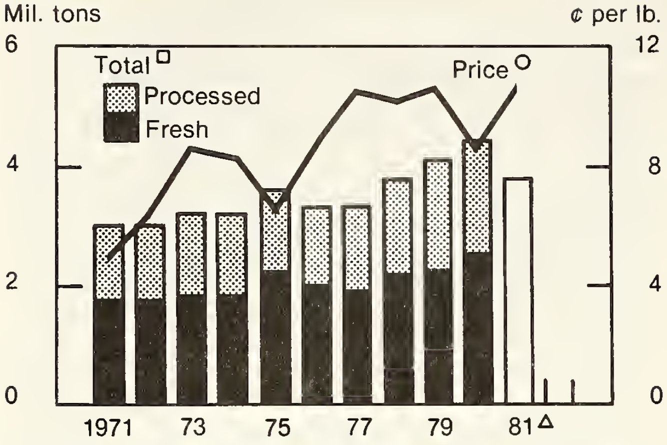
A smaller crop and relatively good demand have resulted in sharply higher prices for fresh apples. In mid-February, f.o.b. prices for Red Delicious, U.S. extra fancy, size 88-113, at Yakima Valley, Washington, were quoted at $14.50 a tray, compared with $9.60 a year earlier. In February, grower prices for all apples for fresh use resumed their advance, averaging 17.5 cents a pound, up from 15.6 cents in January. The current price is about 41 percent above a year earlier. Retail prices of Red Delicious apples have steadily increased since last October to 64 cents a pound in January, 25 percent above last year.

With the remaining supplies of fresh apples sharply reduced, grower prices are expected to continue to rise. On the other hand, export demand is likely to hold relatively good during the balance of the season. Exports to the developing countries are expected to continue strong, because consumers there have developed a preference for American apples. In addition, the reduced available supplies of fresh citrus, combined with smaller California orange production, will further strengthen the market for fresh apples. The U.S. season-average price to growers for the 1981 crop for all uses has been estimated at 10.8 cents a pound, up 26 percent from 1980. Consequently, even with a smaller crop, the total value of U.S. commercial production is estimated at $822 million, 8 percent above 1980.

Exports Down Slightly

With higher prices and a strong dollar, U.S. exports of fresh apples weakened, totaling 195,946 metric tons dur-

U.S. Apple Production Utilization and Prices



□ Total: Utilized production. ○ Price: Growers season average price.
△ 1981 Indicated total production.

USDA Neg. ERS 2187-82 (2)

ing the first 7 months of 1981/82, off 9 percent from last year's highs. Shipments to Taiwan and Hong Kong were down sharply. Smaller apple crops in several major European countries have resulted in no increase in U.S. exports to these areas. However, sharply smaller crops in Eastern Canada caused U.S. exports to jump 54 percent to that market. With the exception of South America and Oceania, exports of fresh apples to other parts of the world weakened from last year's good shipments.

With larger imports from almost all areas, notable Southern Hempshire supplies U.S. purchases of fresh apples totaled 76,693 metric tons in 1981, up 8 percent from a year ago.

Avocados

Sharply Larger 1980/81 Crop

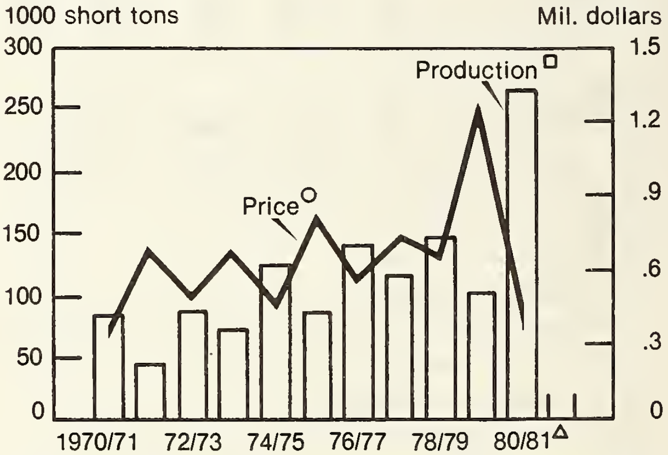
The U.S. avocado production during 1980/81 was a record of nearly 269,000 tons (244,000 metric tons), 163 percent higher than the small 1979/80 outturn. The increase was mainly due to the larger California crop—more than three times as large as the depressed production of a year earlier. The California crop, at 238,000 tons, accounted for 88 percent of U.S. production. Florida's output, at 30,800 tons, was up 13 percent from 1979/80.

Because of the sharply larger crop, the U.S. average avocado price per ton received by growers dropped to $371 in 1980/81, from $1,256 a year earlier. Prices in California averaged $350 a ton, down sharply from a year ago, while Florida's price, at $529, was off 11 percent. Consequently, the total value of the crop amounted to $99.6 million, a decrease of 22 percent from 1980. California accounted for 84 percent of the value of the U.S. crop.

The shipment forecast from the California Avocado Commission for the 1981/82 season, which began November 1, is now 6.3 million bushels equivalent. This will be 34 percent below last season's record high shipments, but still above recent seasons' production. However, shipments are running sharply behind last season's pace, and remaining supplies of California avocados are well below last year's levels. In mid-February, wholesale prices of California avocados, various varieties, size 10-12, in New York City, were quoted at $7.25 a layer flat and carton, compared with $6.50 a year earlier. With reduced shipments in prospect, prices are likely to advance.

Based on the industry forecast, Florida avocados for certified shipments during 1981/82 could total 950,000 bushels. If realized, this will be 15 percent less than last season's record. Shipments through January were 925,900 bushels, down 15 percent from last season. Consequently, even with a smaller crop, remaining supplies were sharply larger than a year ago. Reflecting the reduced shipments, f.o.b. prices have strengthened. In mid-February, shipping point prices for Florida avocados, Greenskin varieties, size 8-16 were quoted at $4.75 a flat, moderately above a year ago. The threatened severe weather of January 12 did not materialize, and very little damage was reported when temperatures fell to the low 30's for a short duration. As shipments decline seasonally, prices of Florida avocados will remain firm. The season-average price is expected to be moderately above last year's.

U.S. Avocados



□ Total production. ○ Growers season average price. △ 1980/81 preliminary.

USDA Neg. ERS 278-82(2)

Table 9—U.S. fresh banana imports by country of origin, calendar years, 1978-81

Country	1978	1979	1980	1981
	1,000 metric tons			
Colombia	174.7	199.9	210.8	307.2
Costa Rica	485.1	452.3	476.1	510.9
Ecuador	516.6	506.1	523.5	528.1
Guatemala	169.8	160.2	221.7	251.8
Honduras	540.6	621.6	667.8	581.8
Nicaraqua	126.8	108.3	105.8	75.0
Panama	188.4	261.3	116.8	172.1
Other	35.6	28.1	30.2	31.4
Total	2,237.6	2,337.8	2,352.4	2,458.3

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. exports of avocados took off at a slow pace this season. During the first 3 months of 1981/82 (November through January), overseas shipments totaled 1,732 metric tons, a decrease of 67 percent from the preceding season. Europe, our largest customer, took a sharply less quantity this season than last. U.S. shipments to France during the same period dropped from 2,645 to 176 metric tons. The decline was due mostly to Israel avocado production which was back to normal. However, purchases from Japan were up 5 percent from last year, while exports to Canada were 3 percent more.

Bananas

Imports Up Moderately

U.S. imports of bananas totaled 2.5 million metric tons during 1981, up almost 5 percent from the previous year. Increases were recorded for all major producing areas except Honduras and Nicaragua. Imports from Honduras, at 581,756 metric tons, were 13 percent smaller, but that country still remains our top supplier. Ecuador and Costa Rica retain second and third place. The largest increase was recorded for Colombia, which replaced Guatemala as the fourth major supplier. Imports from Colombia were 46 percent larger than in 1980.

Wholesale prices of bananas averaged $7.28 a 40-lb. box in 1981, up almost 6 percent from a year ago. Following higher wholesale prices, retail prices of bananas fluctuated from a low of 34.1 cents a pound in July to a high of 37.9 cents in May, with an average price of 37.8 cents, up almost 8 percent from 1980. Although January retail prices remained steady from the previous month, they still averaged 6 percent above a year earlier. With higher apple prices and reduced available supplies of Florida oranges for the fresh market, retail prices of bananas will remain high.

Grapes

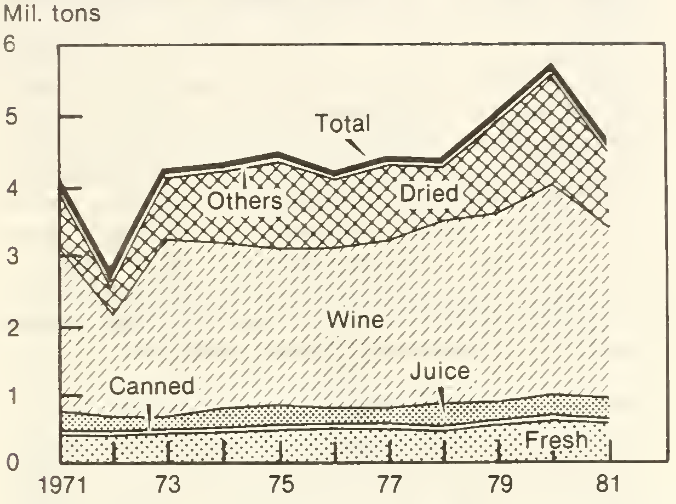
Sharply Smaller Crop

Reversing the upward trend, U.S. grape production, at 4.43 million tons (4.02 million metric tons), in 1981, was 21 percent less than a year earlier. A 23-percent smaller California crop was chiefly responsible for the reduced production.

Of the total crop, California grape production, at 4 million tons, accounted for almost 90 percent, compared with 92 percent a year ago. Production of wine varieties, at 1.79 million tons, was off 11 percent from last year. Table varieties totaled 405,000 tons, down 5 percent from 1980, while raisin varieties equaled 1.77 million tons, a decrease of 34 percent.

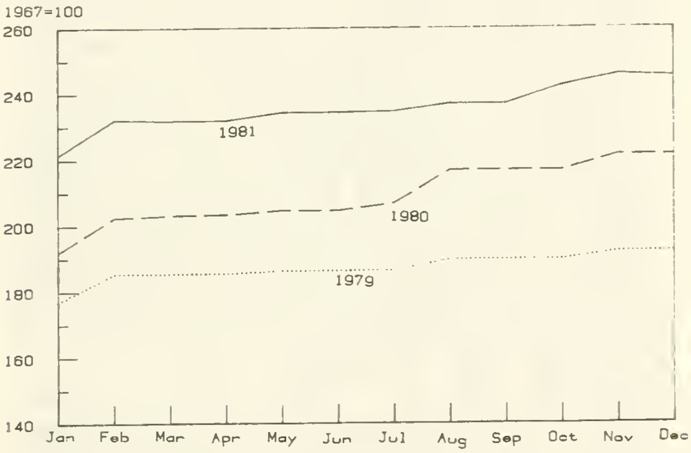
Utilized production in the other States totaled 464,000 tons, 1 percent less than in 1980. Washington's 159,000 tons, which were up 10 percent from last year, helped that State replace New York as the second largest grape-producing State. With the continued increases in acreage and good weather, the Washington grape crop can be expected to remain in an upward trend. Because of bad weather, the 1981 New York grape crop, at 150,000 tons, was off almost 15 percent from a year earlier. Most grapes from these States are Concord grapes, which accounted for 80 percent of the total grape production in these areas.

U.S. Grapes: Utilization



USDA ERS 160-82(2)

Table and Dessert Wine: Wholesale Price Index



USDA Neg. ERS 284-82 (2)

Utilization of the 1981 Crop

Because of the sharply smaller production in California, use of U.S. grapes for fresh outlets declined about 10 percent from 1980. However, fresh outlets' share of total grape production increased from 10.2 percent in 1980 to 11.6 percent in 1981. Because of the sharply reduced output, total tonnage of grapes dried for raisins declined 37 percent from 1980 and accounted for only 23 percent of the 1981 crop. On the other hand, with only a slight decrease in Concord grape production, the quantity of grapes crushed for juice was near last year's levels. The 1981 grape crop used for jam, jelly, and other such products—although a very small quantity—was almost double 1980's. The quantity of grapes for canning dropped one-third, reflecting sharply smaller raisin varieties.

Although the volume of grapes crushed for wines decreased 16 percent from 1980, its share of the total crop was up from 53.6 percent in 1980 to 56.5 percent in 1981. Demand for wine continues strong. Total shipment of California wines into all markets in 1981 reached a record 357.9 million gallons, up 5.7 percent from a year earlier. Good demand continued to strengthen wine prices. The BLS producer price index for all wine in January 1982 was 245.2 (1967=100), 11 percent more than a year earlier. Although inventories remain higher than last year, prices are not likely to decline.

Substantially Higher Prices

Reflecting a sharply smaller crop, the 1981 U.S. average grower price for all grapes was estimated at $279 a ton, up 17 percent from a year ago. However, prices received by growers for fresh market averaged $532 a ton, a decrease of 5 percent from 1980. Fresh prices ranged from a low of $289 in Washington to a high of $1,240 in Arizona, depending on the area, grape variety, and use. The average price for fresh grapes in California was $514 a ton, 6 percent lower than a year earlier.

U.S. grower prices for all grapes for processing averaged $245 a ton, an increase of 21 percent over a year ago. Higher prices were recorded for all States. Average prices for California grapes were 22 percent above 1980. Prices for grapes crushed for wine averaged $221 a ton, up 16 percent. The January estimate of raisin crop price indicated an increase of 8 percent. Those for grapes crushed for juice increased only moderately, but the prices of varieties processed for jam, jelly, and other such products fell 14 percent from a year earlier.

So far this season, good demand has kept fresh grape shipments from California only slightly less than a year earlier, even with the substantially smaller crop. Prices of fresh grapes have been considerably higher than a year earlier. By mid-February, f.o.b. prices for emperor grapes were quoted at $14.52 a 23-pound lug at the Central San Joaquin Valley, compared with $7.83 a year ago. A sharply smaller supply of fresh grapes in cold storage will further strengthen prices.

Pears

Fractionally Smaller Crop

The 1981 pear production, at 893,400 tons (810,479 metric tons), was down fractionally from the previous year's record. The three Pacific Coast States produced 852,700 tons, nearly the same as in 1980. Larger crops were recorded for Oregon and Washington, while the California crop was down moderately. Bartlett production, at 594,000 tons, was slightly less than a year ago, while other pears in these three States showed an increase of 6 percent. Increases were also reported in Connecticut, Colorado, and Utah, while Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania recorded decreases.

Fresh use increased 10 percent over 1980, with both Bartletts and other varieties up. Consequently, fresh use accounted for 42 percent of the pear crop, compared with 38 percent in 1980. A considerably larger carryover of processed pears weakened processing use.

Moderately Larger Stocks

A moderately larger shipment of winter pears has resulted in remaining supplies that are slightly below a year ago. The decrease was entirely caused by good demand as total unloads of fresh pears through February 19 were up almost 9 percent from last year. Cold storage holdings of pears other than Bartletts at the beginning of February totaled 170.9 million pounds, off 3 percent from a year ago.

Table 10—Pears: Utilized production by States and Pacific Coast, variety composition, 1979, 1980, and 1981

State	1979	1980	1981	Pacific coast	1979	1980	1981
		Short tons				*Short tons*	
Connecticut	1,500	1,500	1,600	Washington:			
				Bartlett	153,000	143,000	144,500
New York	17,700	20,000	17,000	Other	93,000	113,000	128,000
Pennsylvania	3,100	3,500	3,000	Total	246,000	256,000	272,500
Michigan	9,000	10,000	9,000	Oregon:			
				Bartlett	85,000	80,000	84,000
				Other	120,000	120,000	120,000
Colorado	4,400	4,600	7,000	Total	205,000	200,000	204,000
Utah	2,700	3,000	3,050	California:			
				Bartlett	355,000	387,000	366,000
Washington	246,000	256,000	272,500	Other	9,800	10,700	10,200
Oregon	205,000	200,000	204,000	Total	364,800	397,700	376,200
California	364,800	397,700	376,200	3 States:			
				Bartlett	593,000	610,000	594,500
				Other	222,800	243,700	258,200
United States	854,200	896,300	893,350	Total	815,800	853,700	852,700

Source: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, CRB, SRS.

Table 11 — Pear cold storage holdings at end of month

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						Million pounds						
1978	106	56	23	4	(1)	—	4	54	464	280	228	195
1979	134	84	49	22	5	—	2	92	428	252	214	206
1980	107	78	49	24	2	—	39	63	435	350	258	205
1981	171	118	74	36	12	—	3	63	516	405	265	208
1982	163											

[1] Less than 1 million lbs.

Source: Cold Storage, CRB, SRS.

F.o.b. prices for D'Anjou pears have recently strengthened. Seasonal declines in pear supplies and the reduced availability of fresh oranges and apples probably contributed to the higher prices. By mid-February, shipping point prices for U.S. No. 1 D'Anjou pears at Yakima-Wenatchee, Washington, were quoted at $10.85 a box, compared with $10.55 a year earlier. Prices are expected to remain firm during the balance of the season.

In response to good demand, the U.S. season-average price to growers for fresh pears was estimated at $247 a ton, compared with $244 in 1980. Higher prices for other varieties more than offset lower prices for Bartletts. Larger stocks of canned pears have caused average grower prices of pears for processing (excluding dried) to fall to $146 a ton, down 13 percent from 1980. As a result, pear prices for all uses averaged 4 percent lower.

Exports Strong

Boosted by strong markets in Canada and Latin America, U.S. exports of fresh pears during July 1981 through January 1982 totaled 40,636 metric tons, up 18 percent from a year earlier. A smaller pear crop in Canada mainly contributed to the sharp increase in that country's purchases. Exports to South America continued strong, up 45 percent from last year. Shipments to Hong Kong, although a small quantity, were up nearly 50 percent. Prospects for U.S. pear markets in Hong Kong and Latin America remain favorable. On the other hand, shipments to Europe were down sharply.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS

The reduced 1981 crop of noncitrus fruit has resulted in smaller supplies of most processed items. The 1981/82 canned pack for most noncitrus is down sharply from a year earlier. The total supply of leading canned fruit declined, despite larger carryins. Movement of canned noncitrus fruit has been generally sluggish, although certain products showed signs of recovery. Wholesale prices in early 1982 have risen from a year earlier, partially in response to smaller supplies and inflation. Stocks of total frozen fruit and berries fell, and prices have climbed from last year. Dried fruit stocks are basically ample.

Canned

The 1981/82 pack of noncitrus fruit reflected the drop in the supply of raw products. Packs of California cling and free peaches, fruit cocktail, apricots, fruits for salads, mixed fruit, and California and Northwest pears during 1981/82 showed down considerably from a year earlier. However, total supplies over the same period declined moderately because of a larger carryin, allowing packers to maintain a reasonably firm position. The situation for other commodities generally follows the same pattern. The canned applesauce pack so far this season is down, although that of apple juice has increased. Pears, pineapples, cherries, plums, and apricots evidenced notable declines in their current pack.

Shipments through the first half of 1981/82 generally declined, and inventories were unchanged from a year earlier. Pear movement is down, but mixed fruits for salads are up 62 percent to December 1. The drop in export demand was a contributing factor to the fall-off in peach and fruit cocktail shipments. However, the lower import tariff for U.S. canned peaches and fruit cocktail effective April 1, announced by the Japanese Government could enhance our export market there. The Japanese Government authorized to reduce import tariff for canned cling peaches in the 6/10 size from 18.8 to 16.9 percent. Those for all shelf sizes were lowered from 19.5 to 18.8 percent. For all sizes of canned fruit cocktail and similar canned fruit mixes, the reduction is from 18.5 to 16.3 percent.

Wholesale prices were higher in 1981 than in 1980, both on a monthly and an annual average basis. According to BLS statistics, the average 1981 wholesale price index for canned fruit was 242.5 (1967=100), up 4 percent from 1980. The increase reflects reduced supplies, higher contract prices, and rising processing costs. Wholesale prices of canned fruit continued to advance in early 1982. The BLS January wholesale price index, at 253.7, was 6 percent above a year ago. However, the sluggish economy and slow movement may moderate price increases.

Export performance varied. Trade in canned peaches, cherries, and fruit cocktail was down, while apricots, pears, and pineapple showed sharp gains. The stronger position of the dollar and sluggish foreign economies are factors that help explain export declines. The outlook for canned noncitrus exports during the balance of the season is uncertain. Although inflationary pressures are lessening, a strong dollar could offset potential gains.

Dried

U.S. production of raisins and prunes dropped in 1981. However, large carryovers assure adequate supplies of most dried fruit for 1981/82.

Good weather helped ensure good quality and a low dry-away ratio—4.0—in the 1981 raisin crop. California raisin output is estimated at 257,000 tons, 17 percent less than 1980. Current trade estimates place the production of natural seedless raisins at 224,000 tons, compared with 255,000 last year. The January price estimate for the 1981 raisin crop was $1,291 a ton, about 8 percent above last year. Wholesale prices also have risen. The January BLS wholesale price index for raisins is 414.7, 1 percent above a year earlier. A leading California packer announced lower prices in late January.

A final free percentage of 80 percent and a reserve percent of 20 percent for Natural seedless raisins has been established by the Secretary of Agriculture. For dipped seedless raisins, the free percentage is set at 89 percent, and the reserve percentage at 11 percent.

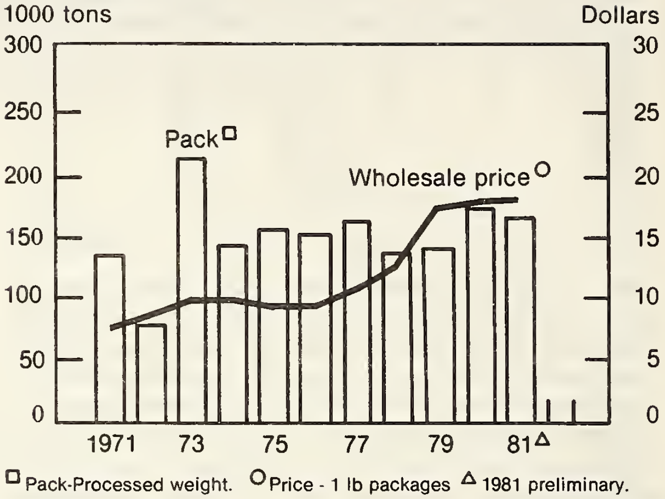
The 1981 prune crop totaled 160,000 tons (dry basis), down 5 percent from 1980. Because of the larger carryover, the total supply for 1981/82 is 5 percent larger than last season. During 1980/81, U.S. exports were strong, up 30 percent from the previous year. Both domestic and export shipments during the first 6 months of this year were above those a year ago.

Prices currently reflect ample supplies. The BLS wholesale price index in January was 278.7 (1967=100), down 2 percent from January 1981.

The dried apricot crop was estimated at 3,800 tons, 6 percent below 1980. Internationally, apricots are in short supply. The continued chaos in Iran, together with an untimely frost in Turkey could place the world supply of apricots at its lowest level in more than two decades. The quantity available for export will be limited and rationed by price.

The 1981 California dried fig crop has declined. The standard quality crop is estimated at 10,000 tons, 12 percent less than in 1980. Fig production in Turkey and Greece is up 9 and 12 percent, respectively, but Portugal's is down. Turkish export price quotes to the United States and Canada show a 40-percent rise over other countries because of the higher rejection risk.

U.S. Dried Prunes



USDA Neg. ERS 279-82(2)

Frozen

Overall output of frozen fruit is down. Consequently, cold storage stocks were 15 percent less on February 1 than a year earlier. For some commodities, such as red cherries, a limited supply was matched by limited demand, so the net balance was unaffected.

Reduced imports from Mexico and decreased domestic output characterize the frozen strawberry situation. The volume of imports from Mexico is so light that there is hardly enough to constitute a market. In California, weather will determine production and field prices. Higher field prices could cause more fresh strawberries to be diverted to frozen outlets. If this occurs, the 1981 shortage may be transformed into the 1982 surplus and an unsettled market. Currently, frozen strawberry inventories are tight, and prices are firm.

Frozen tart cherry stocks in February were sharply down from the previous year, so were the frozen pack of

Table 13—Stocks of frozen fruit: End of January 1979-82

Frozen fruit	1979	1980	1981	1982[1]
	Thousand pounds			
Apples90,220	83,908	73,121	77,263	
Apricots	8,916	8,970	6,549	6,763
Blackberries	7,777	7,052	21,981	19,136
Blueberries	32,503	33,989	25,816	22,097
Boysenberries	1,623	1,975	4,479	3,729
Cherries, tart (RSP)	48,896	46,243	70,548	49,699
Cherries, sweet	12,355	11,068	9,565	10,735
Grapes	7,995	8,832	4,809	4,759
Peaches	45,420	41,493	44,169	46,016
Raspberries, Red	[2]12,483	[2]	13,747	[3]
Strawberries	94,773	115,105	132,975	96,795
Other frozen fruits[4]	135,016	136,590	145,411	116,895
Total frozen fruits	497,977	508,972	552,451	468,260

[1] Preliminary. [2] Red and black raspberries. [3] Red raspberries only. [4] Includes black raspberries as of January 1980.

Source: Cold Storage, CRB, SRS.

sweet cherries. February frozen apple stocks have increased substantially over 1981, as did those for raspberries and peaches. Cold storage stocks of frozen apricots have increased, despite reduced production in 1981. Stocks of frozen blackberries, boysenberries, and grapes in February 1982 all declined from a year earlier.

BERRIES

Strawberries

Production Up Moderately

U.S. commerical strawberry production during 1981 totaled 739.7 million pounds, up 5 percent from 1980. The increase resulted from a larger area harvested—36,600 acres, up from 35,650—and higher yields—20,200 pounds an acre, up from 19,700 in 1980. Nearly all of the increase came from larger production in California and Florida. The California crop, at 539.6 million pounds, was 4 percent above 1980 and resulted entirely from higher yields. Nevertheless, that State decreased its share of the total U.S. crop to 72.9 percent, down from 73.7 percent a year earlier. Even with the January freeze in 1981, the Florida crop, at 67.2 million pounds, was 41 percent larger than 1980's outturn. The sharply larger acreage and increased yield contributed to larger production. Output in most of the other important States showed a mixed pattern. Oregon's production, at 51.2 million pounds, was up 10 percent, while Washington's crop was down 3 percent. The Michigan strawberry crop remained unchanged from 1980.

The 1981 strawberry crop for fresh use increased 11 percent and quantity use for processing was down 7 percent. The U.S. average price for strawberries for the fresh market was $47.10 per cwt, down slightly from 1980. The reduced supplies of strawberries for processing and smaller imports from Mexico strengthened grower prices to $28.30 per cwt in 1981, compared with $26.30 a year earlier. Consequently, the U.S. average strawberry price for all sales was $41.90 per cwt, almost 2 percent above 1980.

Imports Down Sharply

Late planting and bad weather in Mexico have pushed 1981 shipments of both fresh and processed strawberries to the United States dramatically below a year earlier. Table 12 shows U.S. imports of fresh and frozen strawberries for the past 6 years. The 1981 imports of fresh strawberries from Mexico declined drastically to nearly half of the previous year's quantity. Normally, Mexico accounts for 85 to 90 percent of total imports, but its share declined to about 70 percent during 1981. Likewise, imports of frozen strawberries from Mexico fell almost 31 percent from 1980; its share declined to 90 percent from 94 percent a year earlier. For 1982, prospects for Mexican strawberries are not encouraging. Because of the limited production, only a few truckloads of strawberries have crossed the border through mid-February. The trade expects that total strawberry imports from Mexico may fall behind last year's volume.

Table 12—U.S. Strawberry imports

January-December	Fresh	Frozen
	Million pounds	
1976	21.6	49.6
1977	24.7	97.0
1978	33.7	97.6
1979	31.0	112.2
1980	12.7	83.5
1981	6.7	60.1

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service.

1982 Winter Crop Prospects

For the Florida winter crop, acreage estimates of 4,900 indicated a sizable expansion in winter strawberry output this year. Acreage is up 53 percent from 1981. The freeze on January 12 in Florida may have not damaged strawberry crops, because most growers used water sprinklers to protect strawberries from the freeze. However, some bloom loss is expected. Florida's 1982 season took off to a fast start, and fresh shipments through February 20 more than doubled from last year. In response to larger supplies, opening f.o.b. prices were well below a year ago. However, recent prices were sharply above a year ago. The season-average price may be near last year's level.

TREE NUTS

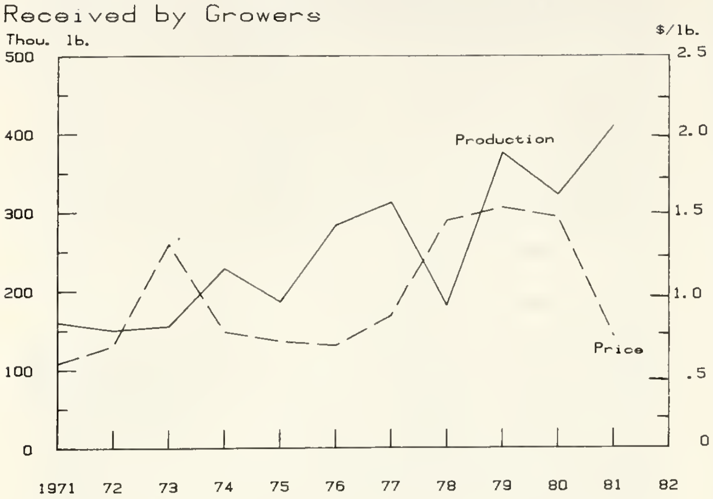
The estimated production of six major domestic tree nuts in 1981, at 781,500 tons, was up 30 percent from 1980, with increases registered for almonds, pecans, walnuts, and Macadamia nuts. Production of filberts fell moderately, while the pistachio crop was only about half of the previous year's production. Because of larger crops, prices received by growers for most tree nuts are tentatively estimated below 1980. Consequently, the value of utilized production of five tree nuts, excluding walnuts, totaled $539.5 million, compared with $713.7 a year earlier.

Almonds

California's 1981 production of almonds was a record 410 million pounds of nut meats (186,000 metric tons), 27 percent more than 1980 output and 9 percent above the 1979 crop. The record reflects good weather, a continued upward trend in bearing acreage and greater nut sets. The increased production, combined with a sharply larger inventory at the beginning of the season, have resulted in considerably bigger supplies during 1981/82. However, the Secretary of Agriculture's establishment of a 25-percent reserve under the authority of a marketing order has reduced the total salable supply to only moderately more than a year ago. In response to lower prices, domestic shipments for the first 7 months were up 23 percent from a year ago.

According to the Almond Board of California, combined domestic and exports of almonds during the first 7 months of the season (July-January) totaled 198.5 million pounds (shelled basis), an increase of 11 percent over

U.S. Almond Production and Prices Received by Growers



Shelled basis.

USDA Neg. 973-82 (2)

last season. Increases were recorded for both domestic and export shipments. Larger exports reflect substantially increased shipments to Canada, Mexico, Japan, and Australia. However, exports to Europe declined moderately. West Germany, the largest customer, has purchased 41.3 million pounds, down 9 percent from last year. The reduced shipments to Europe arose from intensive competition from record large foreign supplies, primarily from Spain and Italy. In addition, U.S. exporters also face a stronger dollar relative to European currencies. However, continued promotion and lower prices will continue to improve prospects for U.S. almonds in the other parts of the world during 1981/82.

During the first 7 months of 1981/82, total shipments of almonds to domestic markets amounted to 71.8 million pounds (shelled basis), up 23 percent from last season. Consequently, sales to domestic markets accounted for 36 percent of the total shipments of almonds, compared with 33 percent a year earlier. Lower prices and decreased use of cashews, resulting from higher prices, probably have contributed to the increase for almonds.

The U.S. season-average price for almonds has been estimated at 71 cents a pound, compared with $1.47 a year ago. Consequently, even with a record crop, the total value declined from $473.3 million in 1980 to $291.1 million last year.

Pecans

U.S. production of pecans is placed at 348 million pounds (158,000 metric tons), the second highest on record and 90 percent larger than the drought-reduced crop of 1980. Improved varieties, at 189.6 million pounds, were up 48 percent, but accounted for 54 percent of production, compared with 70 percent in 1980. The native or seedling crop is placed at 158.4 million pounds, almost three times larger than the 1980 crop. Georgia is still a leading pecan-producing State, with a crop of 120 million pounds, up only 14 percent. The Texas pecan crop was estimated at 85 million pounds, almost eight times larger than the dismal crop in 1980, but still 7 percent below 1979.

Because of the sharply larger crop, cold storage holdings of in-shell pecans as of February 1 were more than double last year's. However, shelled pecans in cold storage, although a smaller quantity, were substantially less than a year ago. The larger stocks weakened f.o.b. prices for Stuarts pecans in the Southeast (Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi). The preliminary estimate of the season-average grower price was 55 cents a pound, compared with 78.1 cents for last year. Lower prices were reported for both improved varieties and the native or seedling crop. However, the total value of the crop amounted to $191.4 million, up 34 percent from 1980.

Walnuts

The California walnut crop is set at a record 226,000 tons, 15 percent above 1980 and 9 percent greater than 1979. The steady increase in bearing acreage contributed heavily to a larger crop. The current forecast for the 1981 bearing acreage for California walnuts is 197,850, up slightly from 1980.

Inshell shipments during August 1981-January 1982, totaled 157 million pounds, up 12 percent from the comparable period in 1980/81. Of this amount, 55 million went to the domestic trade and 102 million to exports. The EC is the major export market, with West Germany purchasing the bulk. Increased export opportunities exist this season because the U.S. walnut crop is abundant. Also, the crop shortfalls in France and Italy mean less competition for U.S.exports and even greater sales possibilities, because these nations must now import walnuts. Spain, one of France's export markets, also might take more U.S. walnuts because of the French shortage.

Movement of shelled walnuts during August-January increased sharply over a year earlier. Domestic and foreign shipments rose. Shipments during January were the equivalent of 8,100 tons of in-shell walnuts, 2,100 tons more than January 1981, reflecting both domestic and export markets. It is probable that the 1981 season average price to growers could exceed last year's $936 a ton.

OTHER TREE NUTS

In 1981, filbert production in Washington and Oregon totaled 14,800 tons (13,400 metric tons), 4 percent less than in 1980 but 14 percent more than 1979. Poor harvest conditions, record number of blank nuts, and the highest recorded moisture dry down resulted in reduced yields. The total carryover of filberts was 1,439.3 tons, compared with 3,547.3 a year earlier. Reduced supplies and larger exports help explain the decrease in the carryover. The season average price, however, dropped to $788 a ton from $1,152 in 1980 chiefly because of the large world supply of filberts and almonds.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts totaled 1,768 tons during 1980/81 down 14 percent from the previous season. Turkey supplied 86 percent of this amount. No in-shell filberts were imported. Conversely, U.S. exports of in-shell filberts rose sharply to 3,925 tons, with West Germany and Canada accounting for 79 percent of total sales. Exports of shelled filberts, however, dropped 52 percent from a year earlier.

The 1981 crop of Hawaiian Macadamia nuts is estimated at 36 million pounds (16,300 metric tons), up 8 percent from 1980 and 35 percent greater than 1979. In 1981, bearing acreage held steady at 10,370 acres. The continued strong demand is reflected in acreage and production increases, as well as in the rise in grower prices. The season average price was estimated at 77 cents a pound in 1981, compared with 72.4 cents in 1980.

World Macadamia nut production is expected to rise steadily in response to increased plantings, maturation of bearing-age trees, and an improved yield per tree. The United States remains the world's largest producer, with Australia and South Africa ranking next in order of production. As production advances, it is probable that exports also will increase. There is much room for expansion, because the world market is relatively untapped, and virtually all exports are to the United States.

The California pistachio crop was down sharply in 1981, totaling 14 million pounds (6,350 metric tons). The marketable in-shell quantity was estimated at 10.7 million pounds. Poor pollination, rain damage, and a high percentage of blank nuts accounted for low output. However, the bearing acreage jumped sharply, to an estimated 26,614 in 1980. Production will likely rise as more acreage reaches bearing age. The 1981 season-average grower price for California pistachios was $1.26 a pound, compared with $2.05 in 1980.

The world market situation for pistachios is good. Good crops in the Middle East, Greece, and Italy supplemented reductions in the U.S. crop. Regarding international trade, the effects of reduced U.S. production are twofold. First, imports this season likely will rise to compensate for the smaller supply, and second, exports will undoubtedly decrease because most of U.S. production will likely be consumed domestically. The long-run outlook for U.S. exports, however, is good. A new market opened in Syria, probably in response to competitive U.S. prices, which were 13 percent below those in the Middle East. The shift in demand should improve U.S. export opportunities, and long-run projections indicate the overall market for U.S. pistachios will continue to grow as the industry develops further.

Geographical Distribution of Fruit And Nut Production and Value

Tables 14-18 present data on utilized production and the value of fruit, berries, and tree nuts grown in the various States in 1980 and 1981.

In 1981, utilized production of fruit, berries, and nuts totaled 29 million tons, compared with 32.6 million a year earlier. Record harvests were reported for avocados, blueberries, almonds, and walnuts. However, most fruit output declined from the previous year. Utilized production of noncitrus fruit was 13.1 million tons, down 16 percent from 1980. Production of citrus fruit likewise was below 1980 levels, totaling 15.2 million tons, 8 percent less. Tree nut production was an alltime high, 31 percent more than in 1980 and 20 percent above 1979. In terms of production, citrus fruit comprised 52 percent of the fruit and nut tonnage—in terms of value, 32 percent. Noncitrus production amounted to 45 percent of total volume and 59 percent of value. Leading crops in order of tonnage were: oranges, 10.5 million; grapes, 4.4 million; apples, 3.8 million; grapefruit, 2.8 million; and peaches, 1.3 million. In terms of value, the leading crops were: oranges, $1.4 billion; grapes, $1.2 billion; apples, $822 million; and peaches, $354 million.

California remains the major producer of fruit, berries, and tree nuts and leads the other States in value of production. California and Florida combined accounted for 75 percent of 1981 fruit and nut output. Some other leading States in terms of tonnage utilized were: Washington, 6.5 percent; Hawaii, 2.4 percent; and New York, 2 percent.

Edible tree nut production is estimated at a record 781,500 tons, with a value of $539 million excluding walnuts. California, the leading producer, accounted for 74 percent of utilized tonnage and 57 percent of the value.

Table 14.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production and value, principal States and United States, 1980 and 1981

Year and States	Noncitrus fruits		Citrus fruits		All fruits		Tree Nuts		All fruits and tree nuts	
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
	1,000 short tons	1,000 dollars	1,000 short tons	1,000 dollars	1,000 short tons	1,000 dollars	1,000 short tons	1,000 dollars	1,000 short tons	1,000 dollars
1980:										
California	8,504.8	2,180,596	3,208.0	402,275	11,712.8	2,582,871	474.9	712,877	12,187.7	3,295,748
Florida	54.6	44,223	12,418.0	1,410,770	12,472.6	1,454,993	3.0	3,975	12,475.6	1,458,968
Washington	2,016.3	384,144	--	--	2,016.3	384,144	.3	354	2,016.6	384,498
New York	778.4	162,842	--	--	778.4	162,842	--	--	778.4	162,842
Oregon	426.3	109,202	--	--	426.3	109,202	15.1	17,380	441.4	126,582
Michigan	674.8	145,610	--	--	674.8	145,610	--	--	674.8	145,610
Pennsylvania	403.6	75,178	--	--	403.6	75,178	--	--	403.6	75,178
Georgia	78.0	21,348	--	--	78.0	21,348	52.5	82,320	130.5	103,668
Texas	6.0	3,360	487.0	46,013	493.0	49,373	5.5	9,830	498.5	59.203
Arizona	12.4	14,508	371.0	46,590	383.4	61,098	--	--	383.4	61,098
Other States	2,554.8	633,998	--	--	2,554.8	633,998	47.5	71,318	2.602.3	705,316
United States	15,510.0	3,775,009	16,484.0	1,905,648	31,994.0	5,680,657	598.8	898,054	32,592.8	6,578,711
1981:										
California	6,800.2	1,826,777	3,759.0	425,819	10,559.2	2,252,596	574.7	308,740	11,133.9	2,561,336
Florida	33.6	27,888	10,470.0	1,375,769	10,503.6	1,403,657	2.5	2,770	10,506.1	1,406,427
Washington	1,876.0	453,202	--	--	1,876.0	453,202	14.5	224	1,890.5	453,426
New York	582.3	140,954	--	--	582.3	140,954	--	--	582.3	140,954
Oregon	416.3	120,482	--	--	416.3	120,482	.3	11,441	416.6	131,923
Michigan	517.3	165,984	--	--	517.3	165,984	--	--	517.3	165,984
Pennsylvania	304.2	77,435	--	--	304.2	77,435	--	--	304.2	77,435
Georgia	82.5	18,270	--	--	82.5	18,270	60.0	67,920	142.5	86,190
Texas	14.7	6,195	452.0	47,628	466.7	53,823	42.5	42,620	509.2	96,443
Arizona	12.4	15,376	480.0	54,023	492.4	69,399	--	--	492.4	69,399
Other States	2,452.3	658,183	--	--	2,452.3	658,183	87.0	105,777	2,539.3	763,960
United States	13,091.8	3,510,746	15,161.0	1,903,239	28,252.8	5,413,985	781.5	539,492	29,034.3	5,953,477

Table 15.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, 1980

State	Noncitrus												
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Straw-berries	Other 1/	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Quantity	% of U.S.
	1,000 short tons												Percent
Maine	42.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.6	53.1	0.3
New Hampshire	29.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.0	.2
Vermont	25.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.0	.2
Massachusetts	50.0	--	--	--	59.3	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	110.3	.7
Rhode Island	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	(2)
Connecticut	21.0	--	--	--	--	--	1.4	1.5	--	--	--	23 9	.2
New York	550.0	--	4.6	15.2	--	175.0	6.5	20.0	--	7.1	--	778.4	5.0
New Jersey	55.0	--	--	--	12.2	--	55.0	--	--	1.9	13.0	137.1	.8
Pennsylvania	285.0	--	.7	2.8	--	56.0	52.5	3.5	--	3.1	--	403.6	2.6
Ohio	85.0	--	--	--	--	12.0	6.0	--	--	6.6	--	109.6	.7
Indiana	34.2	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	38.2	.3
Illinois	50.5	--	--	--	--	--	12.0	--	--	--	--	62.5	.4
Michigan	450.0	--	29.0	74.5	--	49.5	20.0	10.0	12.5	8.8	20.5	674.8	4.4
Wisconsin	31.0	--	--	5.8	54.0	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	93.6	.6
Minnesota	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.5	.1
Iowa	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	(2)
Missouri	28.0	--	--	--	--	4.2	6.0	--	--	--	--	38.2	.2
Kansas	5.2	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	8.5	.1
Delaware	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	.7	--	--	--	--	7.4	.1
Maryland	44.5	--	--	--	--	--	9.5	--	--	--	--	54.0	.4
Virginia	210.0	--	--	--	--	--	16.0	--	--	--	--	226.0	1.5
West Virginia	122.5	--	--	--	--	--	11.0	--	--	--	--	133.5	.9
North Carolina	203.0	--	--	--	--	5.5	22.5	--	--	3.1	3.0	237.1	1.5
South Carolina	16.0	--	--	--	--	3/4.5	177.5	--	--	--	--	198.0	1.3
Georgia	18.0	--	--	--	--	--	60.0	--	--	--	--	78.0	.5
Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.8	30.8	54.6	.4
Kentucky	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	7.8	--	--	--	--	16.4	.1
Tennessee	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	7.8	.1
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	--	7.0	.1
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.2	(2)
Arkansas	5.0	--	--	--	--	6.6	13.5	--	--	1.3	--	26.4	.2
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	2.0	--	4.0	(2)
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	4.0	(2)
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	6.0	(2)
Montana	--	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7	(2)
Idaho	82.5	--	3.1	--	--	--	6.5	--	8.0	--	--	100.1	.6
Colorado	34.0	--	--	.9	--	--	9.0	4.6	--	--	--	48.5	.3
New Mexico	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	(2)
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	12.4	--	--	--	--	--	12.4	.1
Utah	25.0	1.5	4.1	6.4	--	--	5.5	3.0	--	--	--	45.5	.3
Washington	1,502.5	2.5	48.3	--	5.2	145.1	15.5	256.0	23.1	8.7	9.4	2,016.3	13.0
Oregon	97.5	--	31.8	2.5	4 2	--	6.5	200.0	35.0	23.2	25.6	426.3	2.8
California	260.0	125.0	44.0	--	--	5,124.0	929.0	397.7	744.6	258.5	622.0	8,504.8	54.8
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	683.8	683.8	4.4
United States 4/	4,405.2	129.0	166.3	108.1	134.9	5,594.8	1,482.6	896.3	823.2	350.9	1,418.7	15,510.0	100.0

Table 15.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, 1980--Continued

State	Citrus fruits 5/						Total all fruits		Tree nuts				Total of all fruits and tree nuts	
					Total						Total			
	Oranges	Grapefruit	Lemons	Other 6/	Quantity	% of U.S.	Quantity	% of U.S.	Pecans	Other 7/	Quantity	% of U.S.	Quantity	% of U.S.
	1,000 short tons					Percent	1,000 short tons	Percent	1,000 short tons			Percent	1,000 short tons	Percent
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	53.1	0.2	--	--	--	--	53.1	0.2
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.0	.1	--	--	--	--	29.0	.1
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.0	.1	--	--	--	--	25.0	.1
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	110.3	.4	--	--	--	--	110.3	.3
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	(2)	--	--	--	--	2.7	(2)
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.9	.1	--	--	--	--	23.9	.1
New York	--	--	--	--	--	--	778.4	2.4	--	--	--	--	778.4	2.4
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	137.1	.4	--	--	--	--	137.1	.4
Pennsylvania	--	--	--	--	--	--	403.6	1.3	--	--	--	--	403.6	1.2
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	109.6	.4	--	--	--	--	109.6	.3
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.2	.1	--	--	--	--	38.2	.1
Illinois	--	--	--	--	--	--	62.5	.2	--	--	--	--	62.5	.2
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	674.8	2.1	--	--	--	--	674.8	2.1
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	93.6	.3	--	--	--	--	93.6	.3
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.5	(2)	--	--	--	--	11.5	(2)
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	(2)	--	--	--	--	4.2	(2)
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.2	.1	--	--	--	--	38.2	.1
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.5	(2)	--	--	--	--	8.5	(2)
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.4	(2)	--	--	--	--	7.4	(2)
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	54.0	.2	--	--	--	--	54.0	.2
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	226.0	.7	--	--	--	--	226.0	.7
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	133.5	.4	--	--	--	--	133.5	.4
North Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	237.1	.7	.8	--	.8	0.1	237.9	.7
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	198.0	.6	1.1	--	1.1	.2	199.1	.6
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	78.0	.3	52.5	--	52.5	8.8	130.5	.4
Florida	9,302.0	2,329.0	--	787.0	12,418.0	75.3	12,472.6	39.0	3.0	--	3.0	.5	12,475.6	38.3
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.4	.1	--	--	--	--	16.4	.1
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.8	(2)	--	--	--	--	7.8	(2)
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.0	(2)	10.0	--	10.0	1.6	17.0	.1
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	(2)	2.3	--	2.3	.4	3.5	(2)
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.4	.1	.4	--	.4	.1	26.8	.1
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	(2)	7.0	--	7.0	1.2	11.0	(2)
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	(2)	1.8	--	1.8	.3	5.8	(2)
Texas	171.0	316.0	--	--	487.0	3.0	493,0	1.5	5.5	--	5.5	.9	498.5	1.5
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7	(2)	--	--	--	--	.7	(2)
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.1	.3	--	--	--	--	100.1	.3
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	48.5	.2	--	--	--	--	48.5	.2
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	(2)	7.4	--	7.4	1.2	13.4	(2)
Arizona	131.0	96.0	116.0	28.0	371.0	2.2	383.4	1.2	--	--	--	--	383.4	1.2
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	45.5	.1	--	--	--	--	45.5	.1
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,016.3	6.3	--	.3	.3	.1	2,016.6	6.2
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	426.3	1.3	--	15.1	15.1	2.5	441.4	1.4
California	2,228.0	245.0	673.0	62.0	3,208.0	19.5	11,712.8	36.6	--	474.9	474.9	79.3	12,187.7	37.4
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	683.8	2.1	--	16.7	16.7	2.8	700.5	2.2
United States 4/	11,832.0	2,986.0	789.0	877.0	16,484.0	100.0	31,994.0	100.0	91.8	507.0	598.8	100.0	32,592.8	100.0

1/ Avocado 1980/81 crop, bananas, bushherries, dates, figs, kiwifruits, nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples and pomegranates. 2/ Less than 0.05 percent. 3/ Includes Georgia. 4/ Some United States totals do not add due to rounding. 5/ 1979/80 crop. 6/ Tangerines, limes, tangelos and Temples. 7/ Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts and pistachios.

Sources: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, Vegetable Report and Citrus Annual, CRB, SRS

Table 16.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of Production, by States, 1980

State	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes	Noncitrus					Total	
			Sweet	Tart			Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Straw-berries	Other 1/	Value	% of U.S.
						1,000	dollars						
Maine	11,900	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,056	19,956	0.5
New Hampshire	6,554	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,554	.2
Vermont	7,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,700	.2
Massachusetts	14,600	--	--	--	39,698	--	600	--	--	--	--	54,898	1.4
Rhode Island	831	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	831	(2)
Connecticut	6,384	--	--	--	--	--	840	705	--	--	--	7,929	.2
New York	103,400	--	2,070	5,806	--	38,150	3,055	4,440	--	5,921	--	162,842	4.3
New Jersey	10,560	--	--	--	8,134	--	22,880	--	--	2,333	15,860	59,767	1.6
Pennsylvania	42,750	--	763	1,540	--	9,352	15,225	1,047	--	4,501	--	75,178	2.0
Ohio	24,990	--	--	--	--	2,076	2,988	--	--	6,597	--	36,651	1.0
Indiana	8,345	--	--	--	--	--	2,000	--	--	--	--	10,345	.3
Illinois	12,221	--	--	--	--	--	4,440	--	--	--	--	16,661	.4
Michigan	55,800	--	10,266	30,396	--	11,880	7,680	2,230	2,600	8,358	16,400	145,610	3.8
Wisconsin	8,370	--	--	2,139	35,424	--	--	--	--	2,793	--	48,726	1.3
Minnesota	3,933	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,933	.1
Iowa	1,145	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,145	(2)
Missouri	6,720	--	--	--	--	1,079	1,740	--	--	--	--	9,539	.2
Kansas	1,061	--	--	--	--	--	1,300	--	--	--	--	2,361	.1
Delaware	1,175	--	--	--	--	--	165	--	--	--	--	1,340	(2)
Maryland	8,633	--	--	--	--	--	2,527	--	--	--	--	11,160	.3
Virginia	32,760	--	--	--	--	--	4,992	--	--	--	--	37,752	1.0
West Virginia	19,110	--	--	--	--	--	2,904	--	--	--	--	22,014	.6
North Carolina	27,202	--	--	--	--	1,518	5,760	--	--	2,538	4,883	41,901	1.1
South Carolina	3,616	--	--	--	--	3/1,746	62,480	--	--	--	--	67,842	1.8
Georgia	4,428	--	--	--	--	--	16,920	--	--	--	--	21,348	.6
Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27,930	16,293	44,223	1.2
Kentucky	2,445	--	--	--	--	--	2,883	--	--	--	--	5,328	.1
Tennessee	1,181	--	--	--	--	--	1,495	--	--	--	--	2,676	.1
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,150	--	--	--	--	3,150	.1
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	613	--	--	--	--	613	(2)
Arkansas	900	--	--	--	--	1,122	3,645	--	--	793	--	6,460	.2
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,280	--	--	1,829	--	3,109	.1
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,424	--	--	--	--	1,424	(2)
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,360	--	--	--	--	3,360	.1
Montana	--	--	435	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	435	(2)
Idaho	22,275	--	2,099	--	--	--	1,625	--	2,752	--	--	28,751	.8
Colorado	5,440	--	--	391	--	--	3,222	842	--	--	--	9,895	.3
New Mexico	1,488	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,488	(2)
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	14,508	--	--	--	--	--	14,508	.4
Utah	5,450	540	2,464	2,438	--	--	1,925	900	--	--	--	13,717	.4
Washington	246,410	965	30,139	--	3,442	25,828	5,549	54,592	3,442	6,038	7,739	384,144	10.2
Oregon	14,820	--	15,900	1,015	2,764	--	2,899	37,840	5,250	15,333	13,381	109,202	2.9
California	36,400	36,000	27,676	--	--	1,231,102	177,032	73,296	186,584	203,812	208,694	2,180,596	57.8
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	87,947	87,947	2.3
United States 4/	760,997	37,505	91,812	43,725	89,462	1,338,361	368,598	175,892	200,628	288,776	379,253	3,775,009	100.0

Table 16.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of Production, by States, 1980--Continued

State	Citrus fruits 5/						Total all fruits		Tree nuts				Total all fruits and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other 6/	Total				Pecans	Other 7/	Total			
					Value	% of U.S.	Value	% of U.S.			Value	% of U.S.	Value	% of U.S.
	1,000 dollars					Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent		1,000 dollars		Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	19,956	0.4	--	--	--	--	19,956	0.3
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,554	.1	--	--	--	--	6,554	.1
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,700	.1	--	--	--	--	7,700	.1
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	54,898	1.0	--	--	--	--	54,898	.8
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	831	(2)	--	--	--	--	831	(2)
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,929	.1	--	--	--	--	7,929	.1
New York	--	--	--	--	--	--	162,842	2.8	--	--	--	--	162,842	2.5
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	59,767	1.1	--	--	--	--	59,767	.9
Pennsylvania	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,178	1.3	--	--	--	--	75,178	1.1
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	36,651	.6	--	--	--	--	36,651	.6
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,345	.2	--	--	--	--	10,345	.2
Illinois	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,661	.3	--	--	--	--	16,661	.3
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	145,610	2.6	--	--	--	--	145,610	2.2
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	48,726	.9	--	--	--	--	48,726	.7
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,933	.1	--	--	--	--	3,933	.1
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,145	(2)	--	--	--	--	1,145	(2)
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,539	.2	--	--	--	--	9,539	.1
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,361	(2)	--	--	--	--	2,361	(2)
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,340	(2)	--	--	--	--	1,340	(2)
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,160	.2	--	--	--	--	11,160	.2
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	37,752	.7	--	--	--	--	37,752	.6
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	22,014	.4	--	--	--	--	22,014	.3
North Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	41,901	.7	1,325	--	1,325	0.2	43,226	.7
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	67,842	1.2	1,780	--	1,780	.2	69,622	1.1
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,348	.4	82,320	--	82,320	9.2	103,668	1.6
Florida	1,068,408	246,458	--	95,904	1,410,770	74.0	1,454,993	25.6	3,975	--	3,975	.4	1,458,968	22.2
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,328	.1	--	--	--	--	5,328	.1
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,676	.1	--	--	--	--	2,676	(2)
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,150	.1	14,596	--	14,596	1.6	17,746	.3
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	613	(2)	3,800	--	3,800	.4	4,413	.1
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,460	.1	732	--	732	.1	7,192	.1
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,109	.1	9,360	--	9,360	1.0	12,469	.2
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,424	(2)	2,615	--	2,615	.3	4,039	.1
Texas	19,785	26,228	--	--	46,013	2.4	49,373	.8	9,830	--	9,830	1.1	59,203	.9
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	435	(2)	--	--	--	--	435	(2)
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,751	.5	--	--	--	--	28,751	.4
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,895	.2	--	--	--	--	9,895	.2
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,488	(2)	12,936	--	12,936	1.5	14,424	.2
Arizona	10,897	7,770	24,675	3,248	46,590	2.5	61,098	1.1	--	--	--	--	61,098	.9
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,717	.2	--	--	--	--	13,717	.2
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	384,144	6.8	--	354	354	(2)	384,498	5.8
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	109,202	1.9	--	17,380	17,380	1.9	126,582	1.9
California	228,618	22,227	143,724	7,706	402,275	21.1	2,582,871	45.4	--	712,877	712,877	79.4	3,295,748	50.1
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	87,947	1.6	--	24,174	24,174	2.7	112,121	1.7
United States 4/	1,327,708	302,683	168,399	106,858	1,905,648	100.0	5,680,657	100.0	143,269	754,785	898,054	100.0	6,578,711	100.0

1/ Avocado 1980/81 crop, bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, kiwifruits, nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples and pomegranates. 2/ Less than 0.05 percent. 3/ Includes Georgia. 4/ Some United States totals do not add due to rounding. 5/ 1979/80 crop. 6/ Tangerines, limes, tangelos and Temples. 7/ Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts and pistachios.

Sources: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, Vegetable Report and Citrus Annual, CRB, SRS.

Table 17.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized Production, by States, 1981 1/

State	Noncitrus												
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cran-berries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Straw-berries	Other 2/	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Quantity	% of U.S.
	1,000 short tons												Percent
Maine	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.3	50.3	0.4
New Hampshire	22.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.5	.2
Vermont	14.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.0	.1
Massachusetts	41.5	--	--	--	59.0	--	.1	--	--	--	--	100.6	.8
Rhode Island	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	(3)
Connecticut	19.0	--	--	--	--	--	.2	1.6	--	--	--	20.8	.2
New York	400.0	--	1.1	4.2	--	50.0	4.5	17.0	--	5.5	--	582.3	4.4
New Jersey	47.5	--	--	--	11.3	--	45.0	--	--	2.1	14.0	119.9	.9
Pennsylvania	200.0	--	.3	4.0	--	61.0	32.5	3.0	--	3.4	--	304.2	2.3
Ohio	50.0	--	--	--	--	10.3	1.0	--	--	4.0	--	675.3	.5
Indiana	34.0	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	37.5	.3
Illinois	51.5	--	--	--	--		11.0	--	--	--	--	62.5	.5
Michigan	320.0	--	23.0	44.0	--	53.0	17.5	9.0	16.0	8.8	26.0	517.3	4.0
Wisconsin	27.5	--	--	4.8	51.7	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	86.9	.7
Minnesota	11.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.0	.1
Iowa	5.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.2	(3)
Missouri	31.0	--	--	--	--	2.2	7.5	--	--	--	--	40.7	.3
Kansas	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	9.8	.1
Delaware	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	74.4	.1
Maryland	36.5	--	--	--	--	--	8.4	--	--	--	--	44.9	.3
Virginia	210.0	--	--	--	--	--	15.0	--	--	--	--	225.0	1.7
West Virginia	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	9.0	--	--	--	--	109.0	.8
North Carolina	187.5	--	--	--	--	4.9	20.0	--	--	3.0	3.6	219.0	1.7
South Carolina	17.5	--	--	--	--	4/5.2	210.0	--	--	--	--	232.7	1.8
Georgia	20.0	--	--	--	--	--	62.5	--	--	--	--	82.5	.6
Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.6	--	33.6	.3
Kentucky	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	--	--	18.2	.1
Tennessee	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	10.2	.1
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--	--	10.3	.1
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.5	(3)
Arkansas	11.0	--	--	--	--	6.0	17.5	--	--	.8	--	35.3	.3
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	2.0	--	4.9	(3)
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	--	--	--	--	6.5	(3)
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.7	--	--	--	--	14.7	.1
Montana	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	(3)
Idaho	65.0	--	1.9	--	--	--	5.8	--	7.0	--	--	79.7	.6
Colorado	37.5	--	--	.8	--	--	10.0	7.0	--	--	--	55.3	.4
New Mexico	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.5	.1
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	12.4	--	--	--	--	--	12.4	.1
Utah	27.0	1.6	4.4	6.8	--	--	6.0	3.1	--	--	--	48.9	.4
Washington	1,350.0	1.3	44.4	--	6.4	159.0	10.0	272.5	14.6	8.4	9.4	1,876.0	14.3
Oregon	90.0	--	37.0	2.5	4.8	--	5.8	204.0	26.0	25.6	20.6	416.3	3.2
California	300.0	86.5	32.7	--	--	3,964.0	773.5	376.2	698.3	269.8	299.2	6,800.2	51.9
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	684.6	684.6	5.2
United States 5/	3,806.3	89.4	146.0	67.1	133.2	4,428.0	1,328.9	893.4	761.9	369.9	1,067.7	13,091.8	100.0

Table 17.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized Production, by States, 1981--Continued

State	Citrus fruits 6/						Total all fruits		Tree nuts				Total all fruits and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other 7/	Total				Pecans	Other 8/	Total			
					Quantity	% of U.S.	Quantity	% of U.S.			Quantity	% of U.S.	Quantity	% of U.S.
	1,000 short tons					Percent	1,000 short tons	Percent	1,000 short tons			Percent	1,000 short tons	Percent
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.3	0.2	--	--	--	--	50.3	0.2
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.5	.1	--	--	--	--	22.5	.1
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.0	.1	--	--	--	--	14.0	.1
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.6	.4	--	--	--	--	100.6	.4
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	(3)	--	--	--	--	2.2	(3)
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.8	.1	--	--	--	--	20.8	.1
New York	--	--	--	--	--	--	582.3	2.1	--	--	--	--	582.3	2.0
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	119.9	.4	--	--	--	--	119.9	.4
Pennsylvania	--	--	--	--	--	--	304.2	1.1	--	--	--	--	304.2	1.1
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	65.3	.2	--	--	--	--	65.3	.2
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	37.5	.1	--	--	--	--	37.5	.1
Illinois	--	--	--	--	--	--	62.5	.2	--	--	--	--	62.5	.2
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	517.3	1.8	--	--	--	--	517.3	1.8
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	86.9	.3	--	--	--	--	86.9	.3
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.0	(3)	--	--	--	--	11.0	(3)
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.2	(3)	--	--	--	--	5.2	(3)
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.7	.1	--	--	--	--	40.7	.1
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.8	(3)	--	--	--	--	9.8	(3)
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.4	(3)	--	--	--	--	7.4	(3)
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	44.9	.2	--	--	--	--	44.9	.2
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	225.0	.8	--	--	--	--	225.0	.8
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	109.0	.4	--	--	--	--	109.0	.4
North Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	219.0	.8	1.5	--	1.5	0.2	220.5	.8
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	232.7	.8	4.0	--	4.0	.5	236.7	.8
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	82.5	.3	60.0	--	60.0	7.7	142.5	.4
Florida	7,758.0	2,138.0	--	574.0	10,470.0	69.1	10,503.6	37.2	2.5	--	2.5	.3	10,506.1	36.2
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.2	.1	--	--	--	--	18.2	.1
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.2	(3)	--	--	--	--	10.2	(3)
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.3	(3)	15.0	--	15.0	1.9	25.3	.1
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	(3)	7.5	--	7.5	1.0	9.0	(3)
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	35.3	.1	2.5	--	2.5	.3	37.8	.1
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9	(3)	11.5	--	11.5	1.5	16.4	.1
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5	(3)	17.5	--	17.5	2.2	24.0	.1
Texas	184.0	268.0	--	--	452.0	3.0	466.7	1.7	42.5	--	42.5	5.4	509.2	1.7
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	(3)	--	--	--	--	1.2	(3)
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	79.7	.3	--	--	--	--	79.7	.2
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	55.3	.2	--	--	--	--	55.3	.2
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.5	(3)	9.5	--	9.5	1.2	18.0	.1
Arizona	98.0	90.0	266.0	26.0	480.0	3.2	492.4	1.7	--	--	--	--	492.4	1.7
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	48.9	.2	--	--	--	--	48.9	.2
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,876.0	6.6	--	14.5	14.5	1.9	1,890.5	6.5
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	416.3	1.5	--	.3	.3	(3)	416.6	1.4
California	2,484.0	263.0	942.0	70.0	3,759.0	24.7	10,559.2	37.5	--	574.7	574.7	73.6	11,133.9	38.4
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	684.6	2.4	--	18.0	18.0	2.3	702.6	2.4
United States 5/	10,524.0	2,759.0	1,208.0	670.0	15,161.0	100.0	28,252.8	100.0	174.0	607.5	781.5	100.0	29,034.3	100.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, kiwifruits, nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples and pomegranates. 3/ Less than 0.05 percent. 4/ Includes Georgia. 5/ Some United States totals do not add due to rounding. 6/ 1980/81 crop. 7/ Tangerines, limes, tangelos and Temples. 8/ Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts and pistachios.

Sources: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, Vegetable Report and Citrus Annual, CRB, SRS.

Table 18.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of Production, by States, 1981--Continued

State	Citrus fruits 6/						Total all fruits		Tree nuts				Total all fruits and tree nuts	
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other 7/	Total				Pecans	Other 8/	Total			
					Value	% of U.S.	Value	% of U.S.			Value	% of U.S.	Value	% of U.S.
	1,000 dollars					Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent	1,000 dollars			Percent	1,000 dollars	Percent
Maine	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,852	0.4	--	--	--	--	23,852	0.4
New Hampshire	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,840	.1	--	--	--	--	6,840	.1
Vermont	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,796	.1	--	--	--	--	5,796	.1
Massachusetts	--	--	--	--	--	--	55,868	1.0	--	--	--	--	55,868	.9
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	923	(3)	--	--	--	--	923	(3)
Connecticut	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,701	.2	--	--	--	--	8,701	.2
New York	--	--	--	--	--	--	140,954	2.6	--	--	--	--	140,954	2.4
New Jersey	--	--	--	--	--	--	61,943	1.2	--	--	--	--	61,943	1.0
Pennsylvania	--	--	--	--	--	--	77,435	1.4	--	--	--	--	77,435	1.3
Ohio	--	--	--	--	--	--	26,815	.5	--	--	--	--	26,816	.4
Indiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,599	.2	--	--	--	--	10,599	.2
Illinois	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,892	.3	--	--	--	--	17,892	.3
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	165,984	3.1	--	--	--	--	165,984	2.8
Wisconsin	--	--	--	--	--	--	49,527	.9	--	--	--	--	49,527	.8
Minnesota	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,400	.1	--	--	--	--	4,400	.1
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,679	(3)	--	--	--	--	1,679	(3)
Missouri	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,668	.2	--	--	--	--	12,668	.2
Kansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,542	.1	--	--	--	--	3,542	.1
Delaware	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,624	(3)	--	--	--	--	1,624	(3)
Maryland	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,622	.2	--	--	--	--	10,622	.2
Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,410	.9	--	--	--	--	46,410	.8
West Virginia	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,954	.4	--	--	--	--	20,954	.4
North Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	38,698	.7	2,100	--	2,100	0.4	40,798	.7
South Carolina	--	--	--	--	--	--	66.935	1.3	5,325	--	5,325	1.0	72,260	1.2
Georgia	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,270	.3	67,920	--	67,920	12.6	86,190	1.4
Florida	1,045,600	248,294	--	81,875	1,375,769	72.3	1,403,657	26.0	2,770	--	2,770	.5	1,406,427	23.6
Kentucky	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,420	.1	--	--	--	--	6,420	.1
Tennessee	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,408	.1	--	--	--	--	3,408	.1
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,729	.1	17,400	--	17,400	3.2	21,129	.4
Mississippi	--	--	--	--	--	--	570	(3)	8,650	--	8,650	1.6	9,220	.2
Arkansas	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,081	.2	3,472	--	3,472	.7	12,553	.2
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,501	.1	10,010	--	100,010	1.9	13,511	.2
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,171	(3)	14,950	--	14,950	2.8	17,121	.3
Texas	20,359	27,269	--	--	47,628	2.5	53,828	1.0	42,620	--	42,620	7.9	96,443	1.6
Montana	--	--	--	--	--	--	882	(3)	--	--	--	--	882	(3)
Idaho	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,814	.4	--	--	--	--	23,814	.4
Colorado	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,058	.2	--	--	--	--	12,058	.2
New Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,346	(3)	16,150	--	16,150	3.0	18,496	.3
Arizona	10,049	10,976	28,770	4,228	54,023	2.8	69,399	2.4	--	--	--	--	69,399	1.2
Utah	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,591	.3	--	--	--	--	18,591	.3
Washington	--	--	--	--	--	--	453,202	8.4	--	224	224	(3)	453,426	7.6
Oregon	--	--	--	--	--	--	120,482	2.2	--	11,441	11,441	2.1	131,923	2.2
California	285,388	37,362	95,480	7,589	425,819	22.4	2,252.596	41.6	--	308,740	308,740	57.2	2,561,336	43.0
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	95,323	1.8	--	27,720	27,720	5.1	123,043	2.1
United States 5/	1,361,396	323,901	124,250	93,692	1,903,239	100.0	5,413,985	100.0	191,367	348,125	539,492	100.0	5,953,477	100.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Bananas, bushberries, dates, figs, kiwifruits, nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. 3/ Less than 0.05 percent. 4/ Includes Georgia. 5/ Some United States totals do not add due to rounding. 6/ 1980/81 crop. 7/ Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and Temples. 8/ Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios.

Sources: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, Vegetable Report and Citrus Annual, CRB, SRS.

Table 18.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of Production, by States 1981 1/

State	Noncitrus											Total	
			Cherries										
	Apples	Apricots	Sweet	Tart	Cran-berries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Straw-berries	Other 2/	Value	% of U.S.
	1,000 dollars												Percent
Maine	15,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,652	23,852	0.7
New Hampshire	6,840	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,840	.2
Vermont	5,796	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,796	.2
Massachusetts	16,268	--	--	--	39,530	--	70	--	--	--	--	55,868	1.6
Rhode Island	923	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	923	(3)
Connecticut	7,828	--	--	--	--	--	105	768	--	--	--	8,701	.2
New York	89,600	--	652	3,788	--	36,000	2,124	3,723	--	5,067	--	140,954	4.0
New Jersey	11,780	--	--	--	7,503	--	21,510	--	--	2,950	18,200	61,943	1.8
Pennsylvania	44,400	--	344	3,648	--	11,346	11,440	912	--	5,345	--	77,435	2.2
Ohio	20,100	--	--	--	--	1,936	620	--	--	4,160	--	26,816	.8
Indiana	8,772	--	--	--	--	--	1,827	--	--	--	--	10,599	.3
Illinois	13,184	--	--	--	--	--	4,708	--	--	--	--	17,892	.5
Michigan	56,320	--	8,625	40,832	--	14,363	6,720	2,016	2,240	8,296	26,572	165,984	4.7
Wisconsin	8,030	--	--	4,301	33,948	--	--	--	--	3,248	--	49,527	1.4
Minnesota	4,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,400	.1
Iowa	1,679	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,679	.1
Missouri	9,734	--	--	--	--	684	2,250	--	--	--	--	12,668	.4
Kansas	1,463	--	--	--	--	--	2,079	--	--	--	--	3,542	.1
Delaware	1,323	--	--	--	--	--	301	--	--	--	--	1,624	.1
Maryland	7,884	--	--	--	--	--	2,738	--	--	--	--	10,622	.3
Virginia	43,420	--	--	--	--	--	3,990	--	--	--	--	46,410	1.3
West Virginia	18,200	--	--	--	--	--	2,754	--	--	--	--	20,954	.6
North Carolina	24,000	--	--	--	--	1,558	5,280	--	--	2,419	5,441	38,698	1.1
South Carolina	2,590	--	--	--	--	4/2,185	62,160	--	--	--	--	66,935	1.9
Georgia	3,520	--	--	--	--	--	14,750	--	--	--	--	18,270	.5
Florida	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27,888	--	27,888	.8
Kentucky	3,060	--	--	--	--	--	3,360	--	--	--	--	6,420	.2
Tennessee	1,650	--	--	--	--	--	1,758	--	--	--	--	3,408	.1
Alabama	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,729	--	--	--	--	3,729	.1
Mississippi	2,134	--	--	--	--	1,362	570	--	--	--	--	570	(3)
Arkansas	2,134	--	--	--	--	1,362	4,865	--	--	720	--	9,081	.3
Louisiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,450	--	--	2,051	--	3,501	.1
Oklahoma	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,171	--	--	--	--	2,171	.1
Texas	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,195	--	--	--	--	6,195	.2
Montana	--	--	882	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	882	(3)
Idaho	19,110	--	1,364	--	--	--	1,954	--	1,386	--	--	23,814	.7
Colorado	7,050	--	--	483	--	--	3,300	1,225	--	--	--	12,058	.3
New Mexico	2,346	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,346	.1
Arizona	--	--	--	--	--	15,376	--	--	--	--	--	15,376	.4
Utah	7,128	379	2,786	5,059	--	--	2,232	1,007	--	--	--	18,591	.5
Washington	299,700	771	41,470	--	4,204	30,051	4,720	54,220	1,694	6,440	9,932	453,202	12.9
Oregon	18,900	--	20,128	1,610	3,178	--	2,760	38,964	3,458	18,126	13,358	120,482	3.4
California	39,000	26,642	23,515	--	--	1,118,881	169,267	65,134	61,028	223,557	99,753	1,826,777	52.0
Hawaii	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	95,323	95,323	2.7
United States 5/	822,332	27,792	99,766	59,721	88,363	1,233,742	353,757	167,969	69,806	310,267	277,231	3,510,746	100.0

Table 19.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production and value, United States, crop year, 1979, 1980, and 1981 1/

Commodity	Utilized production			Value of production		
	Crop year			Crop year		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
	1,000 short tons			1,000 dollars		
NONCITRUS:						
Apples, commercial	4,059	4,405	3,806	883,384	760,997	822,332
Apricots, 3 States	144	129	89	39,341	37,505	27,792
Avocados, 2 States 2/	102	269	(4)	128,498	99,593	(4)
Bananas, Hawaii	3	2	3	1,138	1,099	1,542
Bushberries	68	82	84	74,488	66,319	82,155
Cherries, sweet	182	166	146	109,212	91,812	99,766
Cherries, tart	85	108	67	80,505	43,725	59,721
Cranberries	124	135	133	66,039	89,462	88,363
Dates, California	21	22	24	10,948	14,202	14,722
Figs, California	39	46	36	15,759	13,771	12,185
Grapes	4,989	5,595	4,428	1,179,238	1,338,361	1,233,742
Kiwifruit, California	--	4	6	--	10,080	(4)
Nectarines, California	172	191	182	33,884	44,121	41,678
Olives, California	62	109	43	25,296	40,112	28,896
Papayas, Hawaii	21	24	32	9,515	9,979	12,531
Peaches 3/	1,423	1,483	1,329	331,282	368,598	353,757
Pears	854	896	893	174,295	175,892	167,969
Pineapples, Hawaii	681	657	650	69,462	76,869	81,250
Plums, California	175	160	198	48,475	71,840	61,028
Pomegranates, California	9	12	8	2,786	3,108	2,272
Prunes, California	427	585	501	110,432	114,744	(4)
Prunes and plums, other States	62	79	64	12,934	14,044	8,778
Strawberries	319	351	370	246,850	288,776	310,267
Total noncitrus	14,021	15,510	13,092	3,653,761	3,775,009	3,510,746
CITRUS: 5/						
Oranges	9,160	11,832	10,524	1,296,044	1,327,708	1,361,396
Tangerines	237	275	239	43,560	36,577	34,917
Grapefruit	2,757	2,986	2,759	231,616	302,683	323,901
Lemons	745	789	1,208	134,573	168,399	124,250
Limes, Florida	29	44	48	11,635	13,805	13,320
Tangelos, Florida 6/	189	288	221	23,310	29,056	24,647
Temples, Florida	212	270	162	30,503	27,420	20,808
Total citrus	13,329	16,484	15,161	1,771,241	1,905,648	1,903,239
TREE NUTS:						
Almonds, California 7/	304	264	342	575,280	473,340	291,100
Filberts, 2 States	13	15	15	12,369	17,734	11,665
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	13	17	18	16,769	24,174	27,720
Pecans	105	92	174	116,663	143,269	191,367
Pistachios	9	14	7	27,520	55,145	17,640
Walnuts	208	197	226	176,176	184,392	(4)
Total tree nuts 8/	652	599	782	924,777	898,054	539,492
Total all fruit and nuts 8/	28,002	32,593	29,035	6,349,779	6,578,711	5,953,477

1/ Preliminary. 2/ 1979 indicates 1979/80. 3/ Production for clingstone peaches includes cull and cannery diversions but excluded in value. 4/ Data available July 2, 1982. 5/ 1979 indicates 1978/79. 6/ Excludes K-early citrus fruit. 7/ Production converted to in-shelled equivalent tons, using industry shelling ratios. Value on shelled basis. 8/ Due to rounding totals are not identical in tables 14, 15, and 17. Note: Kiwifruit beginning with 1980 crop.

Sources: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, Citrus Annual and Vegetable Annual, CRB, SRS.

Table 20.--Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, crops of 1977-81

Commodity and crop year	Production		Utilization 1/									
				Processed (fresh equivalent)								
							Crushed for					
	Total	Utilized 2/	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Brined	Wine	Juice	Oil	Dried	Other 3/	Total processed 2/
	1,000 short tons											
Apricots:												
1977	147.3	141.3	12.0	79.0	10.5	--	--	--	--	39.5	--	129.3
1978 6/	126.2	126.2	9.2	78.0	8.5	--	--	--	--	30.0	--	117.0
1979 6/	144.2	144.2	10.9	84.0	10.0	--	--	--	--	39.0	--	133.3
1980 6/	129.0	129.0	13.1	80.5	7.9	--	--	--	--	27.1	--	115.9
1981	89.4	89.4	12.2	43.5	8.5	--	--	--	--	25.0	--	77.2
Bananas:												
1977	2.9	2.9	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1978	2.9	2.9	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1979	2.8	2.8	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1980	2.3	2.3	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1981	3.0	3.0	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bushberries:												
1977	29.5	29.1	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.3
1978	66.8	66.5	15.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.8
1979	68.4	68.0	19.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48.5
1980	85.5	82.1	23.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	58.8
1981	85.0	83.9	24.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59.8
Cherries, sweet:												
1977	148.9	148.4	72.3	10.5	--	54.1	--	--	--	--	11.4	76.1
1978	156.8	156.8	66.7	12.8	--	62.7	--	--	--	--	15.3	90.1
1979	182.0	181.8	83.8	14.9	--	75.1	--	--	--	--	8.1	98.0
1980	171.7	166.3	84.5	14.4	--	59.5	--	--	--	--	7.9	81.8
1981	153.0	146.0	70.2	10.3	--	55.0	--	--	--	--	10.5	75.8
Cherries, tart:												
1977	105.5	105.5	3.1	30.1	69.6	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	102.4
1978	90.6	90.6	2.5	23.8	63.2	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	88.1
1979	85.2	85.2	2.2	23.0	58.2	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	83.1
1980	109.1	108.1	3.2	35.6	67.7	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	105.0
1981	67.3	67.1	2.0	20.2	43.9	--	--	--	--	--	1.1	65.1
Dates:												
1977	25.4	25.4	25.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1978	21.6	21.6	21.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1979	21.3	21.3	21.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1980	22.4	22.4	22.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1981	23.9	23.9	23.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20.--Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, crops of 1977-81--Continued

Commodity and crop year	Production		Utilization 1/									
				Processed (fresh equivalent)								
							Crushed for					
	Total	Utilized 2/	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Brined	Wine	Juice	Oil	Dried	Other 3/	Total processed 2/
	1,000 short tons											
Figs:												
1977	41.5	41.5	4/3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.1	--	38.1
1978	31.6	31.6	4/3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.9	--	27.9
1979	38.7	38.7	4/3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	34.9	--	34.9
1980	45.5	45.5	4/2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	43.4	--	43.4
1981	36.1	36.1	4/ .3	--	--	--	--	--	--	35.8	--	35.8
Grapes:												
1977	4,297.8	4,296.2	481.4	54.0	--	--	2,411.5	207.6	--	1,134.0	7.8	2,814.9
1978	4,566.7	4,317.8	437.3	55.0	--	--	2,671.4	389.8	--	759.0	5.4	3,880.6
1979	4,989.0	4,988.7	524.1	60.0	--	--	2,713.1	306.4	--	1,380.9	4.3	4,464.6
1980	5,595.1	5,594.8	569.0	63.0	--	--	2,996.3	344.7	--	1,620.0	1.8	5,025.8
1981	4,428.6	4,428.0	514.3	42.0	--	--	2,501.3	340.0	--	1,027.0	3.5	3,913.7
Nectarines:												
1977	155.0	155.0	155.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1978	148.0	148.0	144.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3
1979	172.0	172.0	171.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
1980	191.0	191.0	190.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
1981	182.0	182.0	181.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
Olives:												
1977	43.0	43.0	.6	32.3	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	7.8	42.4
1978	126.0	126.0	.8	99.1	--	--	--	--	7.3	--	18.8	125.2
1979	62.0	62.0	.5	52.3	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	7.6	61.5
1980	109.0	109.0	.3	76.8	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	28.4	108.7
1981	43.0	43.0	.1	37.8	--	--	--	--	.6	--	4.5	42.9
Papayas:												
1977	31.8	31.8	27.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.8
1978	32.0	32.0	27.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.7
1979	20.5	20.5	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3
1980	24.5	24.5	22.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
1981	31.6	31.6	29.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
Peaches:												
1977	1,477.7	1,412.9	572.0	752.4	54.9	--	--	--	--	21.0	12.6	840.9
1978	1,326.4	1,257.9	567.9	615.4	34.9	--	--	--	--	17.5	22.2	690.0
1979	1,475.6	1,423.4	631.5	713.8	46.8	--	--	--	--	16.5	14.8	791.9
1980	1,539.8	1,482.6	667.6	749.2	38.6	--	--	--	--	17.0	10.3	815.0
1981	1,394.3	1,328.9	672.0	586.8	40.6	--	--	--	--	18.5	11.0	656.9
Pears:												
1977	781.6	779.5	298.2	5/473.7	--	--	--	--	--	7.6	N.A.	481.3
1978	723.3	723.3	297.1	5/420.9	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	N.A.	426.2
1979	854.7	854.2	300.1	5/544.0	--	--	--	--	--	10.1	N.A.	554.1
1980	897.3	896.3	345.0	5/543.2	--	--	--	--	--	8.1	N.A.	551.3
1981	893.4	893.4	379.2	5/507.0	--	--	--	--	--	7.2	N.A.	514.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20.--Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, crops of 1977-81--Continued

Commodity and crop year	Production		Utilization 1/									
				Processed (fresh equivalent)								
							Crushed for					
	Total	Utilized 2/	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Brined	Wine	Juice	Oil	Dried	Other 3/	Total processed 2/
	1,000 short tons											
Pineapples:												
1979	681.0	681.0	94.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	587.0
1980	657.0	657.0	101.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	556.0
1981	650.0	650.0	117.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	533.0
California, plums:												
1977	157.0	157.0	156.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
1978	154.0	154.0	151.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.0
1979	175.0	175.0	(6)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(6)
1980	160.0	160.0	157.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6
1981	197.5	197.5	194.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.2
California, prunes:												
1977	508.8	508.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	508.8	--	508.8
1978	410.5	410.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	410.5	--	410.5
1979	427.0	427.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	427.0	--	427.0
1980	584.6	584.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	584.6	--	584.6
1981	500.8	500.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500.8	--	500.8
Other prunes & plums: 7/												
1977	61.0	58.0	30.7	14.2	1.3	--	--	--	--	11.8	--	27.3
1978	69.8	69.2	41.0	16.1	3.1	--	--	--	--	9.1	--	28.3
1979	62.2	62.2	36.5	11.9	1.9	--	--	--	--	11.9	--	25.7
1980	78.6	78.6	40.6	18.5	2.2	--	--	--	--	17.3	--	38.0
1981	68.1	63.6	33.1	16.9	1.5	--	--	--	--	12.1	--	30.5
Strawberries:												
1977	325.4	325.4	209.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	116.0
1978	318.5	318.5	227.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90.7
1979	319.2	319.2	218.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	101.2
1980	350.9	350.9	241.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	109.8
1981	369.9	369.9	267.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	102.1

1/ For all items except bananas and California-apricots, dates, persimmons, plums, and prunes, some quantities canned, frozen or otherwise processed are included in other utilization categories to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 2/ Some totals do not add due to rounding. 3/ Tart cherries, juice, wine, and brined; sweet cherries, frozen, juice, etc., and olives, chopped, minced, brined and other cures. 4/ Includes canned figs. 5/ Mostly canned, includes small quantities dried other uses not published by States to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 6/ Missing data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations but included in total. 7/ Michigan, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Source: Noncitrus Fruit and Nut Annual and Vegetable Report, CRB, SRS.

Table 21.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Season average prices per unit received by growers, 1980 and 1981

Commodity	Unit	1980			1981 1/		
		Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
		Dollars					
NONCITRUS: 2/							
Apples, commercial	Lb.	0.121	3/83.40	0.086	(4)	(4)	0.108
Apricots, 3 States	Ton	571.00	261.00	291.00	500.00	279.00	311.00
Avocados 5/	Ton	371.00	--	371.00	(4)	(4)	(4)
California 5/	Ton	350.00	--	350.00	(4)	(4)	(4)
Bananas, Hawaii	Lb.	.239	--	.239	.257	--	.257
Blackberries	Lb.	.424	.199	.203	.393	.169	.177
Blueberries	Lb.	.665	.350	.483	.718	.447	.551
Boysenberries 6/	Lb.	.458	.306	.310	.434	.284	.289
Currants	Lb.	.475	.450	.451	.400	.428	.427
Loganberries	Lb.	.446	.245	.248	.230	.188	.189
Black raspberries	Lb.	.577	.452	.453	.496	.241	.243
Red raspberries	Lb.	.656	.289	.334	.651	.499	.516
Cherries, sweet	Ton	724.00	375.00	552.00	939.00	447.00	683.00
Cherries, tart	Lb.	.295	.199	.202	.427	.445	.445
Cranberries	Bbl.	--	--	33.20	--	--	(4)
Dates, California	Ton	634.00	--	634.00	616.00	--	616.00
Figs, California	Ton	493.00	294.00	303.00	1,800.00	328.00	338.00
Grapes	Ton	560.00	203.00	239.00	532.00	245.00	279.00
California	Ton	548.00	204.00	240.00	514.00	249.00	282.00
Kiwifruit, California	Ton	2,400.00	--	2,400.00	(4)	(4)	(4)
Nectarines, California	Ton	231.00	78.00	231.00	229.00	91.00	229.00
Olives, California	Ton	450.00	368.00	368.00	600.00	672.00	672.00
Papayas, Hawaii	Lb.	.217	.034	.204	.209	.033	.198
Peaches	Lb.	.166	3/181.00	.124	.166	3/199.00	.133
Pears	Ton	244.00	7/167.00	196.00	247.00	7/146.00	188.00
Pineapples, Hawaii	Ton	340.00	76.00	117.00	350.00	75.00	125.00
Plums, California	Ton	456.00	14.00	449.00	314.00	16.20	309.00
Pomegranates, California	Ton	--	--	259.00	--	--	284.00
Prunes, California	Ton	--	683.00	683.00	--	(4)	(4)
Prunes and plums, other States	Ton	217.00	137.00	179.00	183.00	106.00	138.00
Strawberries	Lb.	.479	.263	.412	.471	.283	.419
CITRUS: 8/							
Oranges	Box	5.21	4.77	4.85	6.56	5.28	5.54
Tangerines	Box	8.13	2.78	5.81	9.85	1.90	6.28
Grapefruit	Box	5.13	3.51	4.14	6.34	3.68	4.77
Lemons	Box	12.13	3.83	8.12	8.58	1.30	3.91
Limes	Box	20.25	2.52	12.55	17.50	2.24	11.10
Tangelos	Box	6.24	3.87	4.54	6.55	3.93	5.03
Temples	Box	4.75	4.42	4.57	8.45	4.60	5.78
TREE NUTS:							
Almonds, California	Lb.	--	--	1.47	--	--	0.071
Filberts, 2 States	Ton	--	--	1,152.00	--	--	788.00
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	Lb.	--	--	.724	--	--	.770
Pistachios	Lb.	--	--	2.05	--	--	1.26
Pecans, all	Lb.	--	--	.781	--	--	.550
Improved	Lb.	--	--	.848	--	--	.658
Native and seedling	Lb.	--	--	.623	--	--	.421
Walnuts, 2 States	Ton	--	--	936.00	--	--	(4)

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Fresh fruit prices are equivalent returns at packinghouse door for Washington and Oregon, equivalent first delivery point returns for California and prices as sold for other States. Processing fruit prices for all States are equivalent returns at processing plant door. 3/ Dollars per ton. 4/ Data available July 2, 1982. 5/ 1980 indicated 1980/81. 6/ Includes youngberries. 7/ Excludes dried pears. 8/ Equivalent packinghouse door 1980 indicates 1979/80.

Sources: Noncitrus Fruit and Nuts Annual, Agricultural Prices and Vegetable Reports, CRB, SRS.

Table 22.--Fruit for processing: Season average price per ton received by growers for selected noncitrus fruit, by type of use, principal States, 1977-81 1/

Fruit, use and States	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	Dollars				
Apricots:					
Canning:					
California	162.00	229.00	261.00	267.00	276.00
Freezing:					
California	161.00	226.00	244.00	215.00	295.00
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	283.00	234.00	275.00	252.00	286.00
Cherries, tart:					
Processing, all:					
New York	590.00	858.00	924.00	380.00	900.00
Pennsylvania	600.00	852.00	1,016.00	492.00	900.00
Michigan	590.00	890.00	972.00	404.00	928.00
Wisconsin	578.00	912.00	906.00	370.00	898.00
Cherries, sweet					
Processing, all:					
New York	394.00	461.00	398.00	368.00	375.00
Michigan	405.00	456.00	396.00	291.00	361.00
Canning:					
Washington	416.00	753.00	572.00	499.00	645.00
Oregon	492.00	791.00	700.00	554.00	641.00
Michigan	420.00	466.00	392.00	340.00	380.00
Brining:					
Washington	408.00	659.00	466.00	318.00	418.00
Oregon	393.00	590.00	510.00	463.00	497.00
California	394.00	(2)	729.00	424.00	(2)
Michigan	400.00	444.00	398.00	260.00	352.00
Figs--California					
All processing	289.00	313.00	397.00	294.00	328.00
Grapes--California 3/					
All processing	159.00	201.00	215.00	204.00	249.00
Grapes--					
California (Cont'd):					
Dried (fresh basis)	184.00	243.00	253.00	230.00	323.00
Wine	146.00	188.00	196.00	190.00	221.00
Peaches, clingstone:					
Canning:					
California	141.00	163.00	179.00	188.00	208.00
Peaches, freestone:					
Canning:					
Pennsylvania	(2)	(2)	178.00	158.00	(2)
Virginia	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
California	132.00	137.00	158.00	153.00	155.00
Freezing:					
California	114.00	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	199.00	185.00	136.00	115.00	112.00
Pears, Bartlett:					
Canning:					
Washington	112.00	178.00	170.00	175.00	131.00
California	144.00	216.00	201.00	210.00	205.00
Drying:					
California (fresh basis)	187.00	323.00	141.00	109.00	(4)
Prunes and plums:					
Canning:					
Michigan	95.00	94.00	127.00	175.00	108.00
Oregon	88.00	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Prunes:					
Drying (fresh basis):					
California	156.00	218.00	259.00	196.00	(4)

1/ Prices are basis bulk fruit at first delivery point for all California fruits except prunes and pears for drying and processed grapes. Prices for California prunes and pears for drying and grapes and for fruits in other States are equivalent processing plant door returns. 2/ Not published to avoid disclosing individual operations. 3/ All grape varieties used for processing and wine; raisin varieties for dried (fresh basis). 4/ July 2, 1982.

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, CRB, SRS.

Table 23.--Fresh fruit: Consumer price indexes, United States, by months 1978-82

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents											
Apples (pound):												
1978	185.1	190.0	204.7	217.8	241.6	284.5	300.3	305.9	246.4	195.3	197.4	200.7
1979	205.8	212.9	219.1	223.1	229.9	232.9	250.2	275.2	244.7	212.7	207.2	221.8
1980	230.4	239.6	250.2	265.5	276.3	393.3	316.6	340.8	295.2	242.2	213.5	218.8
1981	220.8	217.1	227.9	231.1	235.4	239.9	251.9	282.1	262.9	237.0	248.7	261.2
1982	273.0											
Bananas (pound):												
1978	162.8	177.3	203.4	209.1	208.5	178.0	179.5	178.5	168.2	181.4	175.4	184.8
1979	179.2	188.4	194.7	217.9	212.6	225.3	221.0	202.3	210.3	206.6	209.0	225.2
1980	221.9	238.5	243.9	242.8	249.7	242.6	232.6	234.0	238.0	233.4	235.7	244.1
1981	237.8	256.9	264.1	266.8	266.3	260.5	240.6	245.2	250.7	254.9	249.4	254.9
1982	253.5											
Oranges (dozen):												
1978	201.3	199.6	203.2	199.9	211.2	230.2	235.0	263.5	297.1	312.9	274.5	233.5
1979	250.4	254.3	261.4	267.7	267.1	311.5	313.5	316.2	312.3	306.7	293.7	256.7
1980	236.2	231.1	238.1	240.6	243.9	264.4	273.9	297.1	296.5	312.9	316.6	299.3
1981	272.9	284.9	287.4	287.5	274.1	287.1	327.8	353.7	346.2	328.5	314.0	280.6
1982	283.1											

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 24.--Selected wholesale canned fruit and juice indexes, United States, by month 1978-82

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						1967 = 100						
CANNED FRUIT:												
Applesauce												
(No. 303 can)												
1978	213.1	213.1	214.1	217.0	219.1	219.1	219.1	219.1	221.1	221.6	223.8	223.8
1979	223.8	224.6	224.6	227.7	227.7	228.7	231.2	233.3	241.3	244.1	244.1	244.1
1980	244.1	244.1	244.1	244.1	244.1	244.1	244.1	244.1	245.1	237.4	239.0	242.0
1981	242.0	242.0	242.0	230.8	230.8	234.8	233.6	N.P.	236.2	247.4	248.7	255.1
1982	101.6											
Peaches												
(No. 2½ can)												
1978	196.0	N.P.	196.0	197.7	198.6	205.5	212.4	216.5	221.3	226.5	226.5	232.5
1979	232.8	232.5	232.8	232.8	232.8	236.0	238.9	238.9	240.4	240.4	240.4	237.9
1980	240.4	237.9	240.4	243.1	243.1	251.0	253.5	253.5	255.6	258.2	266.6	266.8
1981	266.8	266.8	266.8	266.8	266.8	271.0	275.7	212.3	289.3	289.3	208.7	205.0
1982	288.4											
Pears												
(No. 2½ can)												
1978	255.6	155.6	155.6	157.6	158.2	163.8	172.6	180.0	182.0	186.9	189.5	190.0
1979	190.4	190.4	190.4	190.4	190.4	193.2	194.0	194.0	194.0	195.5	195.5	195.5
1980	195.5	190.4	190.4	197.1	197.1	200.2	201.7	201.7	202.0	207.7	210.6	208.6
1981	212.3	212.3	212.3	212.3	212.3	214.7	214.7	N.P.	211.1	N.P.	320.6	323.7
1982	203.5											
CANNED JUICE:												
Apple												
(32 oz. bottle)												
1978	248.2	251.9	256.9	259.5	264.9	267.0	269.1	271.2	276.5	271.4	280.1	280.1
1979	280.1	280.1	285.8	298.5	302.7	302.7	302.7	302.7	309.8	316.1	316.1	314.0
1980	314.0	314.0	314.0	314.0	314.0	314.0	314.0	307.6	316.6	316.6	316.6	317.8
1981	317.8	317.8	317.8	319.4	320.4	320.4	323.2	323.2	326.1	340.3	339.1	352.1
1982	350.4											
Pineapple												
(No. 3 can)												
1978	292.4	292.4	292.4	292.4	300.6	313.4	313.4	313.4	329.8	338.0	338.0	338.0
1979	338.0	338.0	338.0	338.0	362.7	362.7	362.7	362.7	379.1	386.5	386.5	386.5
1980	410.5	410.5	410.5	420.3	430.2	430.2	430.2	418.3	430.2	440.0	449.9	438.0
1981	459.7	459.7	459.7	440.0	459.7	450.7	467.4	474.2	472.4	472.4	472.3	493.3
1982	495.8											
Grapefruit												
(No. 3 can)												
1978	197.0	197.0	197.0	193.6	197.0	197.7	197.7	197.7	197.7	197.7	209.1	216.2
1979	221.5	225.1	225.1	225.1	225.1	N.P.	225.1	230.1	250.7	259.6	270.3	273.8
1980	278.1	278.1	278.1	278.1	281.6	285.2	285.2	285.2	281.6	281.6	281.6	281.6
1981	285.7	318.5	318.5	318.5	312.4	312.4	312.4	312.4	312.4	312.4	308.1	308.1
1982	308.1											

N.P. = Not published.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 25-Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida stocks, packs, supplies, and movements, current season with comparison

Item and season	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Total season movements	Carryout
	Million gallons1/				
Grapefruit:					
1976/77	3.3	12.4	15.7	11.9	3.8
1977/78	3.8	14.0	17.8	13.7	4.2
1978/79	4.2	14.4	18.6	16.3	2.3
1979/80	2.3	19.6	21.9	17.0	4.9
1980/81	4.9	21.1	26.0	17.5	8.5
1981/82	8.5				
Tangerine:					
1976/77	.4	.9	1.3	1.1	.2
1977/78	.2	1.7	1.9	1.5	.4
1978/79	.4	1.4	1.8	1.2	.6
1979/80	.6	2.1	2.7	1.8	.9
1980/81	.9	1.2	2.1	1.6	.5
1981/82	.5				

[1] Grapefruit - 40 degree brix, and Tangerine - 42 degree brix.

Compiled from Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 26.--Selected fresh citrus fruit prices, f.o.b. packed fresh, by months, 1978-82

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per box											
ORANGES:												
Florida:												
1978	8.40	8.90	9.60	9.50	9.50	9.80	10.00	--	--	--	10.10	9.80
1979	9.90	10.10	10.50	10.00	10.20	10.50	--	--	--	--	9.80	9.75
1980	8.40	8.45	8.60	8.10	8.40	9.50	9.75	--	--	--	10.60	10.50
1981	8.20	12.70	11.90	12.00	12.20	13.00	--	--	--	--	11.00	12.20
1982	10.00	12.80										
Texas:												
1978	8.11	9.37	9.43	9.11	9.50	9.56	--	--	--	--	11.50	9.85
1979	9.71	9.67	10.51	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.40	11.30	10.80
1980	9.51	9.86	8.94	8.67	--	--	--	--	--	12.70	11.30	11.30
1981	9.63	11.10	10.20	10.30	--	--	--	--	--	13.50	9.80	10.30
1982	9.00	10.80										
Arizona:												
1978	10.40	9.92	10.09	9.00	9.90	9.64	8.84	--	--	22.80	16.70	13.20
1979	11.10	12.38	11.36	12.30	13.00	10.90	8.72	--	--	--	15.50	10.60
1980	8.15	8.52	8.25	7.30	7.65	8.15	8.05	6.35	--	13.70	14.50	12.10
1981	9.40	8.15	8.59	8.22	10.20	12.30	13.30	--	--	--	13.60	11.00
1982	11.70	12.30										
California:												
1978	11.90	11.20	10.54	9.37	9.97	10.10	10.70	13.40	14.50	14.30	13.50	13.50
1979	13.50	12.29	13.68	13.19	13.58	15.98	13.50	12.40	12.40	11.00	11.60	10.70
1980	9.72	9.72	10.60	9.54	9.21	9.39	9.52	9.52	9.50	9.54	13.40	11.60
1981	10.90	10.80	9.99	9.35	9.76	10.50	12.20	12.80	12.30	12.00	13.60	11.80
1982	12.50	13.60										
GRAPEFRUIT:												
Florida:												
1978	6.07	6.05	5.72	5.69	6.17	7.02	--	--	--	8.52	6.63	6.20
1979	6.55	6.91	7.34	7.97	8.70	--	--	--	--	8.84	8.57	8.74
1980	7.85	7.96	8.11	8.36	9.14	--	--	--	--	9.53	8.70	8.97
1981	9.09	9.93	10.00	10.70	11.00	11.60	--	--	--	10.00	8.42	8.46
1982	8.27	9.65										
Texas:												
1978	5.88	5.80	5.04	4.82	5.46	5.50	--	--	--	--	7.30	7.03
1979	6.52	7.35	7.33	7.78	--	--	--	--	--	11.90	10.10	9.16
1980	8.06	7.56	8.38	8.58	--	--	--	--	--	13.00	10.40	9.30
1981	8.16	10.20	10.10	11.10	--	--	--	--	--	14.10	9.30	8.70
1982	8.10	9.50										
LEMONS:												
Arizona:												
1978	9.62	9.98	9.84	11.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.60	11.70
1979	12.20	12.90	12.20	12.50	14.50	12.60	--	--	25.20	25.70	20.60	17.50
1980	14.20	11.80	11.60	--	--	--	--	--	21.70	20.20	14.90	13.20
1981	12.10	11.10	11.50	12.40	--	--	--	--	22.30	23.50	13.30	14.00
1982	13.60	12.30										
California:												
1978	10.00	10.70	9.54	10.50	12.10	16.00	21.20	21.20	16.70	16.60	11.90	11.80
1979	12.50	12.40	13.50	14.40	16.80	18.80	28.50	36.90	25.90	23.10	17.80	16.20
1980	12.40	13.70	14.00	14.60	14.60	15.60	23.30	24.00	19.60	19.60	15.80	12.60
1981	11.50	11.00	11.60	12.80	13.20	15.20	20.60	21.70	23.40	23.00	14.80	14.30
1982	13.30	13.00										

Source: Agricultural Prices, CRB, SRS.

Table 27-Citrus fruit: United States exports of selected fresh items, by areas of destination, 1976/77 to 1981/82 [1]

Item and season	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		Kingdom	United EC[2]	Other Other	Total		
			1,000 metric tons				
Fresh fruit							
Orange							
1976/77	170	16	54	7	77	151	398
1977/78	150	4	32	3	39	146	335
1978/79	129	—	23	1	24	129	300
1979/80	160	15	64	5	84	215	459
1980/81	158	5	23	3	31	229	418
1980/81 thru Dec	22	—	—	—	—	19	41
1981/82 thru Dec	26	—	—	—	—	25	51
Grapefruit:							
1976/77	57	2	61	5	68	149	274
1977/78	60	3	77	2	82	123	265
1978/79	48	3	69	2	75	155	278
1979/80	57	5	80	2	87	127	271
1980/81	51	3	77	2	82	162	295
1980/81 thru Dec	17	1	31	—	32	70	
1981/81 thru Dec	15	1	28	—	29	22	66
Lemons:							
1976/77	16	6	50	44	100	125	241
1977/78	16	3	32	31	66	124	206
1978/79	13	4	29	35	68	130	211
1979/80	16	4	23	14	41	111	168
1980/81	15	3	29	6	38	126	179
1980/81 thru Dec	6	—	9	5	14	42	62
1981/82 thur Dec	6	—	8	2	10	41	57

[1] Season beginning August 1 for fresh lemons, September 1 for fresh grapefruit and November 1 for fresh oranges. [2] Belgium-Luxenbourg, Denmark, West Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands and Ireland.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service

Table 28—Apples, commercial crop[1]: Total production and season average prices received by growers, 1979, 1980, and indicated 1981 production

State and area	Production			Price per pound		
	1979[2]	1980[2]	1981	1979	1980	1981
	Million pounds			*Cents*		
Eastern States:						
Maine	86.0	85.0	80.0	14.6	14.0	19.0
New Hampshire	58.0	58.0	45.0	12.7	11.3	15.2
Vermont	49.0	50.0	28.0	12.1	15.4	20.7
Massachusetts	95.0	100.0	83.0	15.5	14.6	19.6
Rhode Island	5.0	5.5	4.5	13.2	15.1	20.5
Connecticut	45.0	42.0	38.0	14.7	15.2	20.6
New York	1,035.0	1,100.0	800.0	10.0	9.4	11.2
New Jersey	110.0	110.0	95.0	10.6	9.6	12.4
Pennsylvania	535.0	570.0	400.0	8.7	7.5	11.1
Delaware	13.0	13.5	13.1	9.4	8.7	10.1
Maryland	85.0	90.0	73.0	11.7	9.7	10.8
Virginia	470.0	420.0	420.0	8.5	7.8	10.1
West Virginia	260.0	245.0	200.0	8.2	7.8	9.1
North Carolina	362.0	410.0	375.0	7.2	6.7	6.4
South Carolina	35.0	32.0	36.0	13.8	11.3	7.4
Georgia	35.0	36.0	45.0	11.2	12.3	8.8
Total	3,278.0	3,367.0	2,735.6			
Central States:						
Ohio	105.0	170.0	100.0	15.7	14.7	20.1
Indiana	70.0	71.0	68.0	14.5	12.2	12.9
Illinois	110.0	101.0	103.0	12.4	12.1	12.8
Michigan	680.0	900.0	640.0	7.8	6.2	8.8
Wisconsin	54.0	65.0	59.0	13.8	13.5	14.6
Minnesota	15.0	23.0	22.0	18.0	17.1	20.0
Iowa	12.1	8.4	10.7	13.5	13.8	16.3
Missouri	70.0	56.0	62.0	13.1	12.0	15.7
Kansas	15.0	11.0	14.0	9.5	10.2	11.0
Kentucky	21.0	19.0	21.0	11.5	14.3	15.0
Tennesse	10.0	8.0	11.0	14.7	16.4	15.0
Arkansas	24.0	10.0	23.0	11.5	9.0	9.7
Total	1,186.1	1,442.4	1,133.7			
Western States:						
Idaho	125.0	165.0	130.0	15.0	13.5	14.7
Colorado	100.0	70.0	75.0	8.0	8.0	9.4
New Mexico	14.0	12.0	17.0	13.0	12.4	13.8
Utah	51.0	52.0	54.0	12.8	10.9	13.2
Washington	2,619.0	3,005.0	2,700.0	12.7	8.2	11.1
Oregon	170.0	195.0	180.0	11.0	7.6	10.5
California	600.0	520.0	620.0	10.1	7.0	6.5
Total	3,679.0	4,019.0	3,776.0			
United States	8,143.1	8,828.4	7,645.3	10.9	8.6	10.8

[1] In orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. [2] Includes unharvested production and exceeds cullage (million pounds): United States 1979-24.9, 1980-18.0.

Source: NONCITRUS FRUITS & NUTS, Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Table 29.--Apples, commercial crop 1/: Production by varieties, United States, 1979, 1980, and 1981

Variety	1979	1980	1981
	Million pounds		
Cortland	145.4	158.2	112.9
Delicious	2,990.0	3,503.2	3,024.7
Golden Delicious	1,456.7	1,494.8	1,434.0
Granny Smith 2/	--	--	16.0
Gravenstein	74.0	43.0	86.8
Idared 2/	--	--	90.0
Jonathan	426.5	437.1	368.5
McIntosh	683.7	792.7	567.6
Northern Spy	122.8	112.0	89.4
R.I. Greening	139.0	149.0	97.0
Rome Beauty	593.4	640.8	530.3
Stayman	234.3	253.0	208.3
Winesap	141.6	148.3	128.9
Yellow Newton	219.0	158.0	176.0
York Imperial	354.2	349.6	298.9
Other	562.5	588.7	416.0
Total	8,143.1	8,828.4	7,645.3

1/ Commercial crops refer to the total production of apples in orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. Data include quantities of mature fruit not harvested and excess cullage of harvested fruit not included in data in table 28.

2/ Estimated begin with 1981 crop year.

Source: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, CRB, SRS.

Table 30.--Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons

Item and season 1/	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to Jan. 1	Jan. 1 stocks	Total season shipments	Carryout
	1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2½'s						
Total--10 items:							
1977/78	14,771	58,162	72,932	35,948	36,983	59,490	13,442
1978/79	13,442	48,412	61,854	4/32,225	4/23,541	52,904	8,950
1979/80	8,950	58,143	67,093	4/29,909	4/37,186	53,488	13,608
1980/81	13,608	60,767	72,885	4/29,812	4/44,292	53,589	20,787
1981/82	20,787	48,068	68,855	4/5/24,557	4/5/44,297		
Apricots: 2/							
1977/78	870	2,269	3,139	1,726	1,413	2,687	452
1978/79	452	2,127	2,579	3/1,473	3/1,106	2,312	267
1979/80	267	2,887	3,154	3/1,404	3/1,751	2,438	716
1980/81	716	2,994	3,710	3/1,620	3/2,091	2,641	1,069
1981/82	1,069	1,208	2,277	3/1,229	3/1,048		
Cherries, RSP:							
1977/78	9	605	614	508	106	605	9
1978/79	9	582	591	467	124	575	15
1979/80	15	526	541	226	315	458	84
1980/81	84	545	629	399	230	552	77
1981/82	77	213	290	168	122		
Cherries, sweet:							
1977/78	128	501	629	290	338	497	131
1978/79	131	485	616	319	298	504	112
1979/80	112	651	763	295	468	528	235
1980/81	235	428	663	261	403	449	215
1981/82	215	316	531	262	268		
Fruit cocktail: 2/							
1977/78	3,272	12,979	16,251	7,951	8,300	13,652	2,600
1978/79	2,600	11,704	14,304	3/7,538	3/676	12,616	1,688
1979/80	1,688	13,815	15,503	3/6,957	3/8,546	12,808	2,696
1980/81	2,696	14,826	17,522	3/6,623	3/10,899	12,475	5,047
1981/82	5,047	11,383	16,430	3/5,566	3/10,864		
Fruits for salad and mixed: 2/							
1977/78	357	2,160	2,516	1,429	1,087	2,132	384
1978/79	384	2,153	2,537	3/1,226	3/1,311	2,145	392
1979/80	392	3,145	3,537	3/1,283	3/2,254	2,432	1,105
1980/81	1,105	3,215	4,320	3/1,826	3/2,494	2,669	1,650
1981/82	1,650	2,545	4,195	3/1,829	3/2,366		
Peaches, clingstone: 2/							
1977/78	5,281	27,568	32,849	16,241	16,608	26,703	6,146
1978/79	6,146	19,874	26,020	3/14,252	3/11,769	22,691	3,330
1979/80	3,330	24,053	27,383	3/12,927	3/14,456	22,918	4 465
1980/81	4,465	24,991	29,456	3/12,249	3/17,207	22,817	6,639
1981/82	6,639	20,658	27,297	3/9,376	3/17,921		
Peaches, U.S. freestone:							
1977/78	756	1,649	2,405	1,000	1,405	1,780	625
1978/79	625	1,538	2,163	3/1,150	3/1,013	1,911	252
1979/80	252	1,787	2,039	3/911	3/1,128	1,629	410
1980/81	410	1,774	2,184	3/865	3/1,319	1,454	730
1981/82	730	1,105	1,835	3/818	3/1,017		
Pears:							
1977/78	3,504	9,614	13,118	6,212	6,906	10,434	2,684
1978/79	2,684	9,026	11,710	3/5,125	3/6,585	9,094	2,616
1979/80	2,616	10,568	13,184	3/5,357	3/7,827	9,438	3,746
1980/81	3,746	10,928	14,674	3/5,552	3/8,846	9,823	4,852
1981/82	4,852	9,700	14,552	3/4,795	3/9,757		
Purple plums, U.S.:							
1977/78	594	817	1,411	591	820	1,000	411
1978/79	411	923	1,334	675	659	1,056	278
1979/80	278	711	989	549	441	839	151
1980/81	151	1,066	1,217	417	800	709	508
1981/82	508	940	1,448	514	934		

1/ Season beginning July 1 for RSP cherries and June 1 for all other items. 2/ California only. 3/ Stocks and shipments are Dec. 1 figures. 4/ Dec. 1 and Jan. 1 figures--due to change in reporting schedule. 5/ Excludes cherries, sweet.

Source: National Food Processors Association and California League of Food Processors.

Table 31.--Canned pineapple and juice: Canners' carryin, pack, supplies, shipments, and stocks, current season with comparisons

Item and season 1/	Carryin	Pack		Supply		Shipments		Nov. stocks
		To Nov.	Total season	To Nov.	Total season	To Nov.	Total season	
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2 1/2's							
Canned pineapple:								
1976/77	5,437	9,818	17,270	15,255	22,707	6,940	15,709	8,315
1977/78	6,998	10,422	18,420	17,423	25,421	7,356	16,902	10,064
1978/79	8,520	9,424	18,346	17,944	26,866	7,744	17,902	10,199
1979 2/	12,553	23,680	26,877	36,233	39,430	22,021	26,489	14,212
1980	3/11,884	23,393	24,752	35,277	36,636	23,224	25,511	12,053
1981	11,128	22,570	24,171	33,698	35,299	22,467	24,505	11,230
	1,000 equivalent cases, 24 No. 2's							
Single strength pineapple juice:								
1976/77	2,235	6,021	10,205	8,256	12,440	4,247	9,614	4,009
1977/78	2,826	7,929	11,977	10,775	14,803	4,663	11,356	6,092
1978/79	3,447	6,861	11,336	10,308	14,783	5,078	11,659	5,230
1979 2/	4,280	10,886	12,186	15,166	16,466	10,207	12,087	4,960
1980	3/4,218	13,070	13,628	17,288	17,846	11,526	12,417	5,762
1981	5,440	12,904	13,405	18,344	18,845	12,541	13,355	5,803
	1,000 equivalent cases, 6 No. 10's							
Concentrated pineapple juice:								
1976/77	257	774	1,157	1,031	1,414	442	980	589
1977/78	437	611	1,319	1,045	1,756	509	1,268	536
1978/79	488	614	1,353	1,102	1,841	555	1,273	547
1979 2/	500	1,310	1,543	1,810	2,043	1,074	1,414	736
1980	3/438	1,202	1,279	1,640	1,717	923	1,155	717
1981	556	990	1,091	1,546	1,647	790	1,108	576

1/ Season beginning June 1. 2/ Beginning 1979 can size changed from No. 2 1/2's to No. 2 size can. Note: Beginning 1979, reporting of these data was changed to a calendar year basis beginning 5 months ending May 1979. 3/ 1980 carryin has been corrected based on revised data from member companies.

Prepared from reports of Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii.

Table 32.--Fresh and processed fruits: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer returns, sold in Baltimore, indicated months, 1981 and 1980

Commodity and season	Retail price 1/	Marketing margin		Grower and packer return 2/3/ (f.o.b. shipping point price)	
		Absolute	Percentage of retail price	Absolute	Percentage of retail price
	Cents		Percent	Cents	Percent
FRESH:					
Apples, Eastern Delicious: (pound)					
December 1981	57.0	27.2	48	29.8	52
November 1981	59.0	31.7	54	27.3	46
December 1980	53.0	33.5	63	19.5	37
Apples, Red Delicious, Wash. (pound)					
December 1981	64.0	30.0	47	34.0	53
November 1981	61.5	29.3	48	32.2	52
December 1980	53.0	33.0	62	20.0	38
Grapefruit: (pound)					
December 1981	21.6	12.8	59	8.8	41
November 1981	22.6	13.8	61	8.8	39
December 1980	25.4	15.9	63	9.5	37
Lemons, Western: (pound)					
December 1981	73.2	53.7	73	19.5	27
November 1981	73.5	53.9	73	19.6	27
December 1980	79.9	59.8	75	20.1	25
Oranges, Florida: (pound)					
December 1981	24.2	13.7	57	10.5	43
November 1981	31.0	18.5	60	12.5	40
December 1980	23.2	13.4	58	9.8	42
Oranges, Valencia, California: (pound)					
November 1981	52.5	38.4	73	14.1	27
October 1981	52.5	36.0	69	16.5	31
November 1981	49.3	29.6	60	19.7	40
PROCESSED:					
Canned Fruit:					
Applesauce: (303 can)					
November 1981	47.0	40.0	85	7.0	15
August 1981	44.0	37.5	85	6.5	15
November 1980	44.0	37.2	85	6.8	15
Apricots (2½ can)					
November 1981	124.0	105.2	85	18.8	15
August 1981	117.0	98.6	84	18.4	16
November 1980	109.0	91.4	84	17.6	16
Peaches, Cling: (2½ can)					
October 1981	84.0	68.3	81	15.7	19
July 1981	83.0	68.0	82	15.0	18
October 1980	89.0	74.8	84	14.2	16
Pears, Bartlett: (2½ can)					
October 1981	104.0	88.2	85	15.8	15
July 1981	102.0	85.2	84	16.8	16
October 1980	101.0	83.2	82	17.8	18
Canned Juice:					
Grapefruit, Florida: (3 cyl can)					
November 1981	99.0	73.2	74	25.8	26
August 1981	104.0	73.2	70	30.8	30
November 1980	102.0	71.8	70	30.2	30
Oranges, Florida: (3 cyl can)					
November 1981	116.0	84.0	72	32.0	28
August 1981	112.0	81.8	73	30.2	27
November 1980	102.0	71.8	70	30.2	30
Frozen Juice:					
Orange, Conc., Florida: (6 oz.)					
October 1981	58.0	47.9	83	10.1	17
July 1981	58.0	47.9	83	10.1	17
October 1980	59.6	50.6	85	9.0	15

1/ Retail price Maryland Dept. of Agriculture. 2/ For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers; because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. 3/ Production areas: Apples, Eastern Delicious New York State; Apples, Red Delicious--Washington State; Grapefruit--Florida; Lemons--California; Applesauce--Eastern States; Apricots--California; Peaches, Cling--California; and Pears, Bartlett--Western States

Table 33.--Fresh fruits: 1981 representative truck rates for selected fruits 1/

Commodity, area, and city	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars per package											
Apples (Tray packed carton)												
Yakima, Washington area to:												
Atlanta	2.87	2.66	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	--	2.69	2.76
Chicago	2.08	2.08	2.03	2.03	2.03	1.98	1.98	1.98	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08
Dallas	2.39	2.42	2.44	2.44	2.44	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.39	2.39	2.28	2.56
Los Angeles	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.56	1.56	1.50
New York City	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.17	3.12	3.22
Hudson Valley, New York area to:												
Atlanta	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.17	1.17	--	--	--	--	1.17	1.17	1.17
New York City	.58	.58	.58	.58	.58	--	--	--	--	.53	.53	.53
Martinsburg, W. Va. area to:												
Atlanta	.82	.82	.88	.82	.98	--	--	--	--	--	1.06	1.06
New York City	.70	.70	.75	.72	.75	--	--	--	--	--	--	.85
Grapefruit (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.47	.51	.51	.51	.51	.51	--	--	--	.50	.47	.47
Chicago	1.40	1.37	1.31	1.31	1.59	1.64	--	--	--	1.28	1.18	1.31
Los Angeles	2.49	2.43	2.43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York City	1.40	1.37	1.31	1.31	1.59	1.64	--	--	--	1.28	1.18	1.31
Grapes (23 lb. lug)												
Fresno area to:												
Atlanta	1.43	1.35	1.39	1.70	--	--	--	1.63	1.63	1.67	1.56	1.42
Chicago	1.25	1.25	1.28	1.32	--	--	--	1.53	1.46	1.46	1.18	1.22
Dallas	1.01	.94	1.01	1.04	--	--	--	1.01	1.04	1.08	.94	.90
New York City	1.70	1.70	1.65	1.70	--	--	--	1.98	1.94	1.91	1.74	1.70
Lemons (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Atlanta	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.90	2.00	2.75	2.90	2.35	2.35	2.70	2.05	1.90
Chicago	1.80	1.65	1.65	1.85	1.85	2.75	2.50	2.00	2.15	1.85	1.70	1.75
New York City	2.40	2.30	2.40	2.65	2.55	4.00	3.60	2.95	2.80	2.70	2.50	2.35
Oranges (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Atlanta	1.80	1.75	1.75	1.90	2.00	2.75	2.90	2.35	2.35	2.70	2.05	1.90
Chicago	1.80	1.65	1.65	1.85	1.85	2.75	2.50	2.00	2.15	1.85	1.70	1.75
Dallas	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.30	1.35	2.00	2.05	1.55	1.60	1.50	1.45	1.30
New York City	2.40	2.30	2.40	2.65	2.55	4.00	3.60	2.95	2.80	2.70	2.50	2.35
Oranges (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.49	.54	.54	.54	.54	.54	--	--	--	.52	.50	.50
Chicago	1.37	1.25	1.23	1.38	1.58	1.58	--	--	--	1.35	1.29	1.34
Los Angeles	2.62	2.56	2.56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New York City	1.37	1.25	1.23	1.38	1.58	1.58	--	--	--	1.35	1.29	1.34

1/ Reported from a sample of shippers and/or truck brokers in specified areas for shipments during first week of the month.

Table 34.--U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruits

Item	1981													1982
	Annual	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	(1967 = 100)													
Wholesale price index:														
Fresh fruit	226.7	203.3	211.6	217.0	221.3	227.7	209.4	223.9	220.8	237.9	237.9	250.8	264.4	241.6
Citrus fruit	196.0	171.9	165.6	156.2	196.1	189.8	164.4	267.5	243.8	250.9	192.5	169.8	183.7	168.2
Other fruit	239.8	216.2	231.3	243.4	231.3	243.5	228.6	202.1	208.5	230.1	257.0	286.3	299.6	273.7
Dried fruit	384.1	382.2	381.1	381.1	385.5	382.2	382.2	384.3	384.3	384.3	388.5	388.4	384.5	384.5
Canned fruit and juice	273.8	260.4	267.3	271.0	271.4	272.6	274.5	273.9	278.6	278.8	281.6	275.5	280.1	282.2
Canned fruit	242.5	239.5	238.2	237.8	237.0	238.7	241.8	239.9	244.7	244.5	248.1	247.0	252.5	253.7
Canned fruit juice	306.8	294.8	313.6	229.2	325.5	325.9	274.5	273.9	332.0	332.9	334.5	320.6	323.7	327.3
Frozen fruit and juice	302.8	228.8	268.5	294.9	317.2	317.2	317.2	316.4	319.9	318.0	317.9	313.0	304.9	304.4
Consumer price index:														
Fresh fruit	278.1	245.6	256.8	265.2	271.6	276.6	278.9	292.1	306.9	306.4	291.4	276.1	269.6	276.7
	(1977 = 100)													
Index of fruit prices received by growers 1/	129	123	123	122	123	127	128	119	128	125	129	152	148	140

1/ Index for fresh and processed.

Table 35.--U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers

Commodity and unit	1981												1982	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb:
Apples for fresh use (cents/lb.)	10.7	12.4	12.1	11.3	10.7	10.5	10.4	15.9	17.0	16.8	17.0	17.1	15.6	17.5
Pears for fresh use ($ ton)	230.00	257.00	297.00	330.00	354.00	328.00	179.00	203.00	187.00	218.00	290.00	281.00	260.00	304.00
Peaches for fresh use (cents/lb.)	--	--	--	--	19.9	13.7	15.5	16.1	22.9	--	--	--	--	--
Strawberries for fresh use (cents/lb.)	82.2	59.0	49.7	45.2	41.9	42.5	53.2	56.8	42.9	70.4	107.0	--	67.5	68.9
Oranges for: ($/box) 1/														
Fresh use	4.71	5.28	4.55	3.91	4.56	4,76	5.73	6.30	5.80	5.50	6.80	5.94	5.91	7.10
Processing	3.80	3.71	3.42	3.86	4.28	4.27	.64	.81	.82	.83	.77	3.47	4.25	4.36
All	3.89	3.89	3.72	3.87	4.62	4.39	3.28	3.44	2.78	2.37	4.50	4.26	4.48	4.76
Grapefruit for: ($/box) 1/														
Fresh use	4.13	4.93	5.17	5.90	6.35	7.90	8.00	6.36	6.90	5.43	3.78	3.48	3.35	5.37
Processing	2,28	2.55	3.18	2.94	.58	-.49	-.64	-.74	-.74	.31	1.35	1.44	1.56	1.36
All	3.00	3.21	3.79	4.28	3.97	4.41	3.74	2.69	2.96	4.18	2.65	2.36	2.27	2.75
Lemons for: ($/box) 1/														
Fresh use	2.47	1.75	2.30	3.50	3.92	5.92	11.32	12.42	14.03	13.78	4.74	4.39	3.46	2.87
Processing	-1.47	-1.51	-1.63	-1.86	-2.11	-2.16	-2.16	-.92	-.92	-.92	-1.01	-1.01	-1.01	-1.86
All	.78	.78	.58	.44	.06	1.32	5.82	6.82	7.04	5.64	.99	.77	.58	-.60
Tangerines for: ($/box) 1/														
Fresh use	6.12	6.59	3.95	4.58	4.60	--	--	--	--	12.35	11.35	6.92	4.68	.44
Processing	.37	-2.46	-2.46	-2.46	-2.48	--	--	--	--	-1.20	-.20	1.16	.76	-1.51
All	3.21	1.56	.38	.39	.47	--	--	--	--	8.96	8.65	4.21	2.41	-.43

1/ Equivalent on-tree returns.

Source: Agricultural Prices, CRB, SRS.

LIST OF TABLES

Page

1. Index of annual and quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit 5
2. Annual and quarterly consumer price indexes for fresh fruit 5
3. Citrus fruit: Production, 1979/80, 1980/81, and indicated 1981/82 7
4. Florida oranges used for frozen concentrate 9
5. Florida grapefruit used for frozen concentrate 10
6. Fruit and planted nuts bearing acreage, United States, 1971-81 12
7. Apple production by leading varieties and States, 1980 and 1981 13
8. Apple: Cold storage holdings at end of month 13
9. U.S. fresh banana imports by country of origin, calendar years, 1978-81 14
10. Pears: Utilized production by States, and Pacific Coast, variety composition, 1979, 1980, and 1981 16
11. Pear cold storage holding at end of the month 17
12. U.S. strawberry imports 19
13. Stocks of frozen fruit: End of January 1979-82 18
14. Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production and value, principal States, and United States, 1980 and 1981 22
15.. Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, United States, 1980 23
16. Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, United States, 1980 25
17. Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, United States, 1981 27
18. Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, United States, 1981 29
19. Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production and value, United States, crop year, 1979, 1980, and 1981 31
20. Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, crops of 1977-81 32
21. Fruit and edible tree nuts: Season average prices per unit received by growers, 1980, and 1981 35
22. Fruit for processing: Season average prices per ton by growers for selected noncitrus fruit, by type of use, principal States, 1977-81 36
23. Fresh fruit: Consumer price indexes, United States, by months, 1978-82 37
24. Selected wholesale canned fruit and juice indexes, United States, by month, 1978-82 38
25. Frozen concentrate citrus juices: Florida stocks, packs, supplies, and movements, current season with comparisons 39
26. Selected fresh citrus fruit prices, f.o.b. packed fresh, by months, 1978-82 40
27. Citrus fruit: United States exports of selected fresh items, by areas of destination, 1976/77-1981/82 41
28. Apples, commercial crop: Total production and season average prices received by grower 1979, 1980, and indicated 1981 production 42
29. Apples, commercial crop: Production by varieties, United States, 1979, 1980, and 1981 43
30. Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons 44
31. Canned pineapple and juice: Canners' carryin, packs, supplies, shipment, and stocks, current season, with comparisons 45
32. Fresh and processed fruits: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer returns, sold in Baltimore, indicated months, 1981 and 1980 46
33. Fresh fruits: 1981 representative truck rates for selected fruits 47
34. U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruits 48
35. U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers 49

PREFACE

This is the third and final installment of a series dealing with the 47 Federal orders that affect the marketing of 33 different fruits and vegetables in the United States. Part I ("What are Marketing Orders?" *Fruit Situation*, July 1981) discussed the relative importance of orders among the many commodities covered and outlined the various order provisions authorized under enabling legislation. Part II ("Who Runs Marketing Orders?" *Fruit Situation*, Sept. 1981) described the procedures for initiating, amending, terminating, and administering the orders. This installment addresses some of the more controversial aspects of marketing orders. Proponent and opponent views of how marketing orders affect economic efficiency and other goals are summarized based on a recent U.S. Department of Agriculture appraisal.

ABSTRACT: Relative to an unconstrained marketing environment, the use of marketing orders results in both gains and losses in economic efficiency. Some orders may increase efficiency by stabilizing grower returns, providing buyers with quality assurance, and facilitating such activities as research and container standardization. However, other orders may reduce efficiency through their effects on resource use and their restrictions on firm growth, price competition, and the quality of products sold. The net effects of orders are uncertain, because neither benefits nor costs are easily measurable.

Keywords: Marketing orders, fruits, vegetables, economic efficiency

COSTS AND BENEFITS OF MARKETING ORDERS

by

Edward V. Jesse *

Introduction

In March 1981, fruit and vegetable marketing orders were designated as one of 27 Federal regulatory programs slated for assessment and possible modifiation under President Reagan's Task Force on Regulatory Relief. Secretary of Agriculture John Block appointed a team of agricultural economists to review the order program in May 1981. The team completed its review in October 1981.[1]

The review team was specifically requested to focus on the effects of fruit and vegetable orders on economic efficiency, costs, and productivity. In addition, it analyzed the effects of marketing orders on other goals of society.

To conduct its appraisal, the team reviewed comments from interested parties who responded to a request for comments published in the *Federal Register*. Team members also personally interviewed numerous producers, handlers, processors, and consumer representatives. Economic analyses conducted by Government, university, and private-sector researchers were extensively reviewed and drawn upon in the appraisal.

The review team identified aspects of fruit and vegetable orders that contribute both positively and negatively to economic efficiency and other goals. But they stopped short of judging the net effect of orders. Rather, the team noted the extreme diversity among orders with respect to their effects. It emphasized tradeoffs among gainers and losers and stressed the difficulties involved in measuring and comparing costs and benefits.

Efficiency Benefits of Marketing Orders

The study team identified five gains in efficiency attributable to the use of marketing orders. These gains are associated with the various types of provisions—quantity control, quality control, and market support activities (See Part I, "What are Marketing Orders?") Marketing orders that authorize quantity controls (producer allotments, market allocation, reserve pools, and certain types of prorate plans) contribute to seasonal and interseasonal stability of producer prices and incomes. Quantity controls are typically employed during years of large crops. By controlling the total quantity or rate of flow into the market, these orders can prevent prices from dropping as far as they otherwise might. Except for reserve pools, which involve storage of commodities between seasons and prorates that are directed at intraseasonal stability, quantity controls do not affect grower prices in years of short crops. But, the "trough-cutting" effect of controls promotes greater year to year stability in returns.

The review team judged such stabilization to be beneficial, because reduced risk has the effect of lowering production costs to growers. Typically, growers will accept a lower rate of return on less risky enterprises. Also, agricultural lenders are more willing to finance less risky enterprises at lower rates of interest. Consequently, to the extent orders stabilize grower returns, they stimulate production above what would otherwise occur.

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[1] Single copies of the report, "A Review of Federal Marketing Orders for Fruits, Vegetables, and Specialty Crops: Economic Efficiency and Welfare Implications," can be obtained by writing Division of Information, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250. Ask for Agricultural Economic Report Number 477.

Marketing orders that impose minimum standards of quality on shipments tend to promote quality assurance to buyers. The incidence of buyer rejection for spoilage or other defects can be minimized through orders employing quality control. Product deterioration or "shrink" in retail stores can also be reduced.

Minimum standards can also serve to prevent "image deterioration" in the eyes of consumers. Growers and shippers often complain that a few shipments of immature fruit may spoil the market for later shipments of normal maturity. Quality standards represent a disciplining force, preventing some shippers from "rushing the market" to the possible detriment of the entire industry.

Marketing orders that specify packing containers or the arrangement of fruit within containers tend to increase product uniformity. These standards prevent a proliferation of packages and resulting buyer confusion. They may also improve efficiency to the extent market information is improved, handling costs are reduced, and waste prevented.

Order-imposed assessments on handlers have expanded to increase the amount of yield-increasing and cost-reducing research, as well as to focus research applicability. Research provisions in orders provide a vehicle for growers and handlers to address production and marketing problems of joint concern. Individual growers and handlers are typically not large enough to fund such research on their own.

Most orders tend to increase the amount and availability of marketing information. Information collected in the course of administering marketing orders is usually available to growers and handlers. Some of this information can be obtained from other sources, but some can't. More and better information leads to improved decision-making by both growers and handlers.

Efficiency Costs of Marketing Orders

Five specific types of economic efficiency losses associated with marketing orders were identified by the review team. Some quantity control provisions were judged to lead to inefficient resource allocation. In other words, cases were identified where orders were contributing to either surplus or deficit production of a commodity.

The team concluded that some orders employing market allocation provisions have led to surplus production. In particular, where market allocation was employed year after year (as opposed to only during large crop years), there was evidence that the orders inhibited long-run adjustments in productive capacity (acreage).

Opposite effects were observed in the case of some orders that employ producer allotments. Where the cost of leasing or purchasing allotments were high, the review team concluded that some potential new producers were being denied entry. Consequently, these orders may be resulting in smaller production than would otherwise occur.

In some instances, seasonal volume controls may be associated with restricted firm growth. Under market allocation orders, for example, handlers may not ship more than their proportionate share of salable production. Consequently, some handlers may be unable to exploit quality or efficiency advantages because of order-imposed sales constraints. However, these constraints are usually temporary; handlers capable of returning higher prices to growers because of such advantages should be able to attract additional grower production in subsequent years.

Seasonal volume controls as well as market flow provisions (shipping holidays and prorates) also have a tendency to reduce price competition among handlers. Shipping constraints may limit the flexibility of handlers in setting price. In particular, price cuts would not be expected if they would yield sales in excess of order-imposed allotments.

Size, grade and maturity standards may result in a smaller range of consumer choice with respect to quality. Without such minimum standards, lower quality produce would be available to consumers from time-to-time, if not continuously. However, it is not known whether the lower quality and smaller sized fruit presently restricted under marketing orders would be consistently purchased by consumers at prices that would reflect profitable grower returns. The market itself becomes a good regulator of how much lower quality produce can be sold. Only the better grades of many fruits and vegetables can absorb the cost of transportation, and this element is the real regulator of quality in many instances.

The review team also addressed some potential efficiency costs that it was unable to verify. Some have argued that marketing orders are responsible for food waste. The review team noted cases where marketing orders contributed to the diversion of otherwise wholesome food into nonfood uses. But it also noted that culling, economic abandonment, and nonfood food diversion occur for all agricultural commodities to some degree. Where marketing orders are in effect, information on product disposition is mandatory. Such information is usually not made public for commodities not covered by a marketing order. Consequently, the team had no basis for appraising whether marketing orders increased or decreased the amount of food-grade product used in nonfood outlets.

Some handlers and produce receivers have asserted that pack and container standardization tends to restrict handling and packaging innovations. For example, some potential cost-saving techniques, such as bulk shipments, are not authorized under orders that regulate containers. However, the review team noted that orders employing container standardization provisions typically provided liberal exemptions for experimental packaging. Consequently, the team could not determine the validity of this charge.

For thirteen commodities, marketing orders require that imports meet quality standards comparable to those for domestically produced products. This may restrict trade flows, especially if imports and domestic production are not identical. On the other hand, the benefits of minimum standards as manifested through quality assurance apply equally to domestic production and imports. Hence, the review team could not determine the net effects of import quality standards on efficiency.

Other Order Effects

In addition to identifying efficiency costs and benefits of marketing orders, the review team also evaluated their effects on income distribution, independence of decisionmaking, and the number and size of farms. Some marketing orders result in transfers of income among and between consumers, handlers, and producers. To the extent that marketing orders are capable of raising the price or preventing it from dropping as far as it otherwise might, producers gain short-run income advantages at the expense of consumers. But, higher short-run prices tend to increase production in subsequent years. This will drive the price back down to "competitive" levels. Hence, producer gains in the long run are limited to those growers who may possess allotments under producer allotment programs or producers who hold assets that are uniquely suited to the production of the commodity covered by the order.

Where growers contract with handlers for custom packing and marketing of their crops, the revenue of handlers is tied directly to volume. Orders that restrict handler sales in these cases tend to result in income transfers between handlers and growers, with producers generally benefitting from the restrictions.

Orders that allocate supplies among markets result in income transfers between consumers in markets where sales are administratively restricted to those in markets where sales are augmented by orders. Similarly, quality control orders tend to benefit consumers preferring high-quality produce at the expense of consumers who would be willing to purchase products falling below standards.

Since industry goals as defined by order administrative committees supersede individual grower and handler goals, marketing orders necessarily limit the decision-making flexibility of growers and handlers. But, based on voting in order referenda, producers appear to be willingly acceeding individual freedom in return for perceived aggregate gains. In contrast, order regulations may be imposed against the will of the majority of handlers. Also, since cooperatives are permitted to bloc vote their memberships in order referenda, producer acceptance may be less than indicated by voting results.

Marketing orders may maintain the status quo with respect to the size distribution of growers and handlers. Provisions with the most direct effect are producer allotments that preserve the existing structure by limiting new entry. Provisions involving handler shipment quotas (market allocation, reserve pools, and season-long prorates) permit all producers to share in more lucrative primary markets in proportion to their level of production. This restriction slows the exit of smaller producers, as well as small handlers. At the same time, it may prevent the achievement of economies of scale. Quality standards may also help small growers compete with larger growers who might otherwise be able to independently establish a more favorable product image.

Overall Appraisal of Marketing Orders

The USDA review of fruit and vegetable marketing orders clearly emphasizes the difficulty in unequivocally judging them on the basis of their net social value. Any assessment depends on the subjective weighting of efficiency costs and benefits, most of which cannot be easily quantified. Other goals relating to income distribution, entrepreneurial independence, and farm structure must also be considered and weighted in drawing conclusions on the desirability of the marketing order program. Considerable difference of opinion exist concerning both the relative importance of these goals as well as appropriate norms.

Viewed from one perspective, orders are important self-help programs that allow producers to democratically enforce socially desirable rules of practice in an inherently unstable marketing environment. From another perspective, orders impose anticompetitive constraints, without which, free competition would lead to more efficient production and marketing decisions. Reality undoubtedly lies somewhere in between. A caveat offered several years ago by a noted student of marketing orders remains remarkably apropos: "Thus one should look with caution upon anyone offering marketing orders as a cure-all for any type of marketing problem. At the same time, one should look with suspicion at any one who condemns all marketing orders."[3]

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[3] Sidney Hoos, "Marketing Orders and Agreements" *Farm Policy Forum* 16:1 (1963).

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